The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,709 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886. TUESDAY.
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th June.
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd "
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th "
—ASSAM	3038	5 0	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th "
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Bricoe	20th "
L TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
SURAT	3112	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th "
MIRZAPORE	3837	600	R. Harvey	29th July.
BOKHARA	2943	500	R. Weighell	9th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	2th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALLUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	...
VOEWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th June
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th "
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500	550	3rd August.
KLEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	1st July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 40 Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

FOR SALE.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

ONE DYNAMO MACHINE with Steam Engine and friction, gear complete, on cast Iron foundation; and one 6 H. P. steam boiler.
45—20 C.P. Swan Lamps.
40—Lamp holders.
40—Quadrant brackets.
450—Yards wire.
together with spare parts, and one Electro Dynamometer.
The Machine has been only one year in use.
For further particulars and information apply to

SECRETARY.
Kandy Municipal Council.
Kandy, Ceylon, May 24th 1886.

HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Lines pronounced corrupt Restored, and Mutilations before unsuspected Amended
With Preface and Explanatory Notes.
By MATTHIAS MULL, late Proprietor and sometime Editor of *Times of India*.
Price Rs. 2, Cash, Rs. 2-1 Credit, Postage 4 as.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co., Paternoster Square, London.

"I am delighted to have your edition of *Hamlet*; it has a deep interest for me."—MR. HENRY IRVING.
"I have looked into your *Hamlet* with great interest. I think that many of your emendations are excellent."—*Frank A. Marshall.*
"Mr. Mull's *Hamlet* is full of a new interest."—*The Age*
"We thank Mr. Mull for his careful and thorough correction of the text of Hamlet, which we are sure will be of service to the young student of Shakespeare."—*British Quarterly Review.*
"As a general rule we rather dread new commentaries on Shakespeare; but we have derived both pleasure and instruction from Mr. Mull's *Hamlet*."—*The Graphic.*
"Mr. Mull's *Hamlet* displays him as learned in Shakespeare; as one who has restored, and that with extraordinary success, lines universally acknowledged to be corrupt. We recommend his edition because we admire it. It is not intended for the student only; it is of equal interest to the general reader to get a just appreciation of the play."—*Brighton College Magazine.*

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th June, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 14th June (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 14th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW
"ROYAL" WRITING CABINET.
(REGISTERED.)

MADE of British Oak, handsomely polished and neatly mounted with Nickel Silver Mounts. The front falling down makes a convenient rest to write upon. Fitted with partitions for all sizes of Note paper and Envelopes, Books, Journal, Ledger, Letters, &c.
Scissors, Ink Book, Stamp Box, Drawers, &c., &c. The whole locking up into a Box 12½" by 7½" by 13½".
Rs. 63, Cash.
Do. do. Larger Size,
Rs. 90, Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WEALEMEFNA.

MORRIS'S PATENT.

A SMALL INSTRUMENT for accurately measuring distances, &c., on Maps, Charts, &c., neatly mounted in Gold and Silver. To attach to Watch Chain, or carry in Waistcoat Pocket.
In Silver, Rs. 9 and Rs. 11 each.
In Gold, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 36 "

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN INKSTANDS.

THE VIS-A-VIS INKSTAND.

WILL Open either side without the bother of turning round. Handsome Glass Reservoir, richly mounted with Gilt Mounts, set in Polished Oak, Pen Rack, &c. Suitable for Library or Office.
Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 24 and Rs. 25.
INKSTANDS FOR PRESENTATION.
The latest designs in Electro-Plate. Very handsome and chaste.
Rs. 36 to Rs. 75 each.

TREACHER Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY have just received a new selection of ALBUMS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, &c.
THE NEW CABINET PHOTO. SCREENS.
Rich Plush, mounted in handsome gilt frames.
To take 4 Cabinets ..... Rs. 11 8
Do. 6 do. ..... " 18 0
Do. 8 do. ..... " 22 0
Do. 12 do. ..... " 31 8
THE NEW FOLDING DOOR SCREEN.
For Carte de Visites. Rich Maroon Plush. To hold 12 Photographs.
Rs. 13-8 each.
NEW PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
In fancy Plush, Leather, Wood, &c.
Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 20 each.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOOD COFFEE.

ALL those who wish to always have a Good Cup of Coffee should see that only the Finest Mocha Berries are used, and that it is prepared in a Cafétiere.

1, 2, 3, and 4 Pints Sizes.
Made in Block Tin.
Rs. 2, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4 each.
Made in Britannia Metal,
Rs. 5, Rs 6-4 and Rs. 7 each.
Made in Britannia Metal Nickelled.
Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 11-8 each.
Made in Best Electro-plate which will wear equal to Silver for years.
Two Sizes, 2 Pints and 3 Pints.
Rs. 63 and Rs. 77 each.

COFFEE POTS. CREAM JUGS.
TEA POTS. MILK JUGS.
TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.
CHOCOLATE POTS. TRAYS, SALVERS, &c.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogues.)

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

PLATED WINE OR SPIRIT CORKS.
Perfect and neat substitutes for the untidy "drawn" Cork.
The "Ball" top Wine or Spirit Cork. Re. 1 each.
The "Ring" top Wine, or Spirit Cork. Re. 1 each.
The "Table" top Wine, or Spirit Cork Engraved, Port, Sherry, Whisky, Brandy, &c. Re. 1-4 each.
The "The Patent Stopper" Wine or Spirit Cork enables the Liquid to be poured out without removing the Cork. Rs. 2 each.
PLATED BOTTLE LABELS.
To hang round the neck of the Bottle. Neatly engraved. Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Rum, Port, Sherry, &c.
Rs. 1-2 each.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, CUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 8	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S

RUPEE BOXES OF STATIONERY.

WE have just received a large stock of Stationery most suitable for India, and in a form which is sure to be appreciated by those customers who do not care to purchase large packets of paper at a time.
The papers have in each case been specially selected to our particular instructions by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and are all of superior quality, the utmost value being given in each box.
On the inner covers of the boxes will be found Tables giving INDIAN Inland and Foreign Postal Rates and Indian Telegraph Charges, etc.

POSTAL PAPER, "INTERNATIONAL."
A very superior thin paper.
LARGE OCTAVO SIZE—Boxes containing 50 sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
One-and-a-half Sheet of this paper and Envelope weigh under ½ tola, and five sheets and Envelope weigh under ½ oz.
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ALBERT ditto ditto
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SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 40 Sheets of Paper and 40 Court Envelopes.
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"PERGAMENA."
A very superior paper possessing the characteristics and advantages of parchment.
ALBERT-SIZE, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.
"TINTED."
Thick, medium surface, a nice paper, quiet tones.
SMALL OCTAVO, Boxes containing 50 Sheets of Paper and 50 Court Envelopes.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Bombay Address—New Oriental Bank Building.

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ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams being stitched throughout prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A. L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes	...	Rs. 45* 0
Double Texture Ulsters faced with Tweed	...	" 35 0
" " "	...	" 40 0
" " heavy	...	" 45 0
White Vulcanized	...	" 10 0
"	...	" 20 0
Leggings	...	" 5 8
Helmets	...	" 4 8
Sheetings 72" wide, per yard	...	" 6 8
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	...	" 10 8

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

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SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,

FORBES' STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES GROCERIES,
WINES,
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES,
SOAPS,
CANDLES,
PERFUMERY, &c, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES FOR
READY MONEY.
NATURALISTS' REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.
Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	" 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	" 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	" 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to " 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEER.

WE have just received fresh shipments of the best ENGLISH SCOTCH, and GERMAN Brewings, unsurpassable for brightness and flavour. They are specially prepared for India, and are of the lightest gravity suitable to the climate.

In cases of 3 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

	ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	GERMAN.
Per case of quarts, Net Cash,	Rs. 17-4.	Rs. 16-8.	Rs. 15-12.
Per case of pints	do. " 24-0.	" 24-0.	" 228.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Limited, have just received, and beg to intimate to the public that they are now offering their BICYCLES and TRICYCLES for sale on the easy purchase system.

The "Coventry Imperial Special" Tricycles.—This is a powerful Machine with Lamp and Bell complete. For Cash with order	Rs. 320
On easy purchase system by 10 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 35	Rs. 355
The "Mechanics' Friend" Bicycle—Half-plated with Lamp and Bell. For Cash with order	Rs. 225
On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 25	Rs. 250
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On easy purchase system by 10 equal instalments of Rs. 30	Rs. 300

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WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

	Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO—	
Extra Sec ..... per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER Co.—	
"Royal Charter," Extra Dry ..... "	" 58 4
PERINET and FILS—	
Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec ..... "	" 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.—	
Dry Monopole ..... "	" 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"—	
Extra Dry, our own shipping ..... "	" 53 8
MOET and CHANDON—	
Brut Impérial, very dry ..... "	" 54 0
Extra Superior	" 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	" 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY—	
For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints ..... "	" 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY—	
Carte Blanche	" 34 8
*SAUMUR—	
Finest Sparkling, our own shipping ..... "	" 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extr

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE, 1886.

LAST NIGHT BUT 5. LAST NIGHT BUT 5 OF

HARRY STANLEY'S

JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE

AND

PANTOMIME COMPANY.

SEE THIS MONSTER BILL FOR TO-NIGHT.

The performance will commence with the first act of

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

To be followed by the first act of the

COLLEEN BAWN.

To conclude with the third act of

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

All should see this grand bill

TO-NIGHT.

Magnificent Orchestra, under the conductorship of HEER JOHANN BRAUN. (Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)

New and Beautiful Scenery, Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 4, 2, 1, and 8 annas. Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Children under 10 years will be admitted at half price in First, Second and Third Seats only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

MONDAY, 14th JUNE,

Gilbert and Sullivan's New Japanese Opera

MIKADO

WITH COMPLETE NEW DRESSES AND SCENERY.

WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

NOTICE.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

(For promoting the study of the French language.)

GENTLEMEN desirous of BECOMING MEMBERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

J. E. DAVAR,
H. K. TAVARIA,
Honorary Secretaries, *pro tem.*

No. 10, Meadow-street, Bombay, 11th June, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 15th June 1886 to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 31st May, 1886.

RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th June, 1886.

CASHMERE SOCKS,
Navy, Black, Maroon,
from Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

WHITE THREAD SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

WHITE COTTON SOCKS,
From Cash Rs. 6 per dozen.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CASSELL'S NATIONAL LIBRARY.

EDITED BY HENRY MORLEY.

Net Cash. Price 4 as. each.

Warren Hastings by Lord Macaulay.
My Ten Years' Imprisonment by Silvio Pellico.
The Rivals and the School for Scandal; by R.B. Sheridan.
The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.
The Complete Angler by Isaac Walton.
Child Harold by Lord Byron.
The Man of Feeling by H. Mackenzie.
Sermons on the Card by Bishop Latimer.
Lives of Alexander the Great and Cæsar; by Plutarch.
The Castle of Otranto; by H. Walpole.
Voyages and Travels; by Sir J. Maundeville.
She Stoops to Conquer, and the Good-Natured Man; by Goldsmith.
The Lady of the Lake; by Sir W. Scott.
Table Talk; by Martin Luther.
The Wisdom of the Ancients and New Atlantis; by F. Bacon.
Francis Bacon; by Lord Macaulay.
Lives of the English Poets (Walter, Milton and Cowley); by Dr. Johnson.
Thoughts on the Present Discontents and Speeches; by Edmund Burke.
Battle of the Books; by J. Swift.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
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EDITED BY HUGH R. HAWEIS.

Price, sewn 4 as.; cloth, 6 as. each, net cash.

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Allen's Life of Nelson.
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COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,

BOOKSELLER, 135, KALBADEVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
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Bombay, 11th June, 1886.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

DURING the MONSOON or until further notice, the FORT GYMKHANA will be OPEN to LADIES on MONDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

F. C. MACRAE,
E. MERRIMAN,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

DURING the RAINY SEASON and until further notice, Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., will CLOSE their Establishments at BOMBAY and POONA at 4 o'clock p. m. on SATURDAYS.

Constituents and the Public are kindly requested to transact their business before that hour.

By order,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

BY

LALA DEEN DIYAL OF INDORE.

CATALOGUE of views of important places and famous monuments in Central India and Rajputana, also of Agra, Delhi, Calcutta, Darjeeling, and the late Delhi Camp of Exercise, and full particulars can be had on application to

LALA DEEN DIYAL,
Photographer to Governor-General's Agent in C. I.
Government House, Indore

Calcutta, 21st December, 1885.

The Countess of Dufferin has seen a very large number of Mr. Deen Diyal's pictures, and she considers him a first-rate Photographer.

She has pleasure in saying how much she has admired his most interesting Albums full of views taken in Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Deen Diyal also did some private work for Lady Dufferin, which he executed to her complete satisfaction. Gold medal and 1st Class certificate of merit awarded by Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84, and numerous other testimonials.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE, a powerful fast trotting PEGU with Harness and Cart.—Apply DUXBURY, Colaba.

TO LET, ROOMS on top floor at Moody Bay for a married couple. Apply W., care of this paper.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 8th Bombay Infantry at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to Band President.

A GODOWN in Armenian Lane, Fort, TO BE LET. Apply to Mr. Dinshaw, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton's Office, Church Lane, Fort.

TO-DAY'S Ices, Vanilla, Pineapple, Rose, and Mango. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church-Gate-Street.

WANTED, an experienced ENGINEER for 2 years to carry out land drainage. Pay, Rs. 350 with Rs. 100 Travelling Allowance. Apply with certificates to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, near Extension Docks. Two new Billiard Tables, by Messrs. Lazarus and Co., of Calcutta, ready for the lovers of the game; no two Tables like them in whole of Bombay. Expressly sent as sample and for Advertising.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY, a complete Turn-out, consisting of a high wheeled Dog-cart with a handsome strong fast trotting black Horse, quiet and free from vice, and believed to be sound. Goes in Harness as well as Saddle, with a complete set of single Harness.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED, an English speaking BARMAID. One knowing the business will be preferred. Apply B., care of this paper.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

ACHEMENES—12 choicest named sorts most distinct, 3 annas each, or Rs. 2 per doz. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

AN AMERICAN improved safety BICYCLE, 48 inch wheel, used about a month. Owner gone home. Price, Rs. 175.—Rev. JAS. SMITH, Ahmednagar.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

LADIES' and GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS, at very moderate prices, suitable for the Monsoon Weather. —The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—RARE GOLD INDIAN AND FOREIGN COINS, also Masonic and Personal Jewellery, at REDUCED PRICES.—Apply STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TO COLONELS OF THE BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.—On Commission Sale—A colonel's complete outfit, almost quite new, will be sold cheap. Apply John Mahomed and Co., 16, Meadow Street.

CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES for offices, travelling, hall, &c., from Rs. 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20 and upwards.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of assorted Boots and Shoes, especially for monsoon season. Moderate prices. Hussanally Mulla Hukumjee and Brothers, No. 1, Crawford Market.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½ to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, New market, and great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

BEWARE of country imitations under the name of French Tiles. ARNAUD ETIENUE'S roofing, flooring ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles only imported by SORABSHA & Co., Sole Agents, 25, Medow Street, Fort.

JUST UNPACKED, a large and varied assortment of Waterproof clothing in all sizes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children; and also Monsoon clothing for Ghorawallas. A trial is solicited by Y. A. LACKA & Co., Corner of Humum and Meadow Street.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

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BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS

CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

An Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE
OF THE GORDON MILLS PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 15th day of July 1886, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Gordon Mills containing about 50,000 spindles, situated at Mahaluxmee, near the Mahaluxmee Railway Station, and opposite to the Hindoostan Mill.

The property consists of 4 pieces of freehold land admeasuring about 62,375, square yards and of one piece of lease-hold land, admeasuring about 22,913 square yards, the latter being subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200 payable half-yearly, with all the tanks and buildings, standing thereon, together with the engines, boilers and all other machinery, full particulars of which, together with the conditions of sale, can be seen at the office of the mortgagee, No. 6, Hornby-row, at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, Apollo-street, or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th June, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of a choice collection of Plants in pots and tubs at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, No. 414.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th inst. at 7 a.m., the whole of the collection of plants in tubs and pots, such as choice crotons, begonias, ferns, codiarum, longifoliums, panax, nitidum, and roses of varieties belonging to E. WRIGHT, Esq.

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4 FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE FIRE BRIGADE STORES, &c.

Under instructions from E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Workshops and Storeyards, Boree Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 p. m., a quantity of Coal Ashes, and the unserviceable stores, viz, copper rivetted leather and canvas hoses with brass couplings, plugs, buckets, spanners, valves, &c., of the Bombay Fire Brigade Department.

SALE OF MOO'S MANGALORE TILES.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Police Station, Poydhownee, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p. m. About 2,000 Moo's Mangalore Tiles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1886.

NOTICES.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Auditor Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar, thoroughly qualified CLERKS or ACCOUNTANTS for construction and store accounts. Salary Rs. 100 to 130.

WANTED also TWO CLERKS on salaries from Rs. 60 to 80 for construction accounts.

Applications will be received by the Auditor up to 20th June and successful candidates will be required to join by 1st July.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island or Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

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FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WITH reference to the notification, dated the 28th ultimo, Notice is hereby given that the articles SALTPETRE, FLOUR, BABUL-SEED and MUSSOOR will be tested for tonnage on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-15 p. m., at the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 9, 1886.

J. D. KATELEE.

GRADUATE, MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, formerly Superintendent, Gardens and Estates of H. H. the Chief of Jamkhandy, and late of the Fort Canning Land Improvement Co., &c.

Gardens superintended, kept in order, and re-arranged on approved principles. Fresh seeds and rare ornamental plants supplied. Students trained in Botany and Gardening with practical instructions. Business in every department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, and Arboriculture. Charges moderate.

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NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 38,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse pa.t English and Persian containing English and 80,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulvi Fazli Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on Cash payment or per V. P. P.

NOTICE
TO PERSONS INTERESTED IN FOREST OPERATIONS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Two timber preserving apparatus, (Boulton's Patent) incomplete, for working alternative processes with creosote or sulphate of copper, consisting of Horizontal Engines, Boilers and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railway, Calcutta.

Any reasonable offer will be considered.

Calcutta, 13th May 1886.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 5,500 CAST IRON C SOCKETS, and 5,500 CAST IRON C SOLE-PLATES for TELEGRAPH POSTS will be received by the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Storeyard, Alipore, Calcutta, up to 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of June, 1886, and will be submitted to, and decided on by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

2. The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give the whole order to any one firm.

3. Samples of the articles can be seen, and specifications and drawings can be had at the Office of the Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, 7th June, 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

4 per cent per annum subject to 18 months
5½ " 12 "
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For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

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Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C.I.E., hereby invites Tenders for the Construction of three Blocks of Buildings on the Apollo Bunder.

Intending Contractors may Tender for either Block or for the whole.

Plans, specification, and forms of agreement will be on view on and after MONDAY next, the 7th June, at the office of the Architect, Apollo Bunder, or where all other information may be obtained between the hours of 11 and 5. Intending Contractors will be called on to deposit Rs. 500 with each tender as earnest money, which will be returned in the event of the tender not being accepted, or in the case of the accepted Tender retained until the Agreement is signed. If a contractor whose tender is accepted fails to sign the agreement at the appointed time he will forfeit this deposit money.

The Sirdar does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Printed copies of the specification, agreement, and Schedule can be obtained at the office of the Architect for Rs. 3 per set.

Tenders will be received up to noon on the 21st inst.

K. T. CHISHOLM,
F. R. I. B. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PERMANENT BARRACKS, COLABA.

TENDERS are invited for the IRON WORK in the construction of two new Single Storey Blocks of Barracks on the North and South Flank of existing R.A. Barracks at Colaba.

2. Bills of quantities, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 5, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 18th June 1886, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,0 0, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN,
Bt. Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, B.D.

Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 1st June 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession for four months certain, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW, in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a very desirable BUNGALOW, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, Stable, &c, on Mount-Road, Mazagon. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Ridge road, Malabar Hill, for three or four months, now occupied by H. J. P. Thomson, Esq.; good stabling, rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a very desirable TOP FLOOR in the Fort, rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully compass, at finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May, he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds, Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun. BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Dudley House South Dudley Street, London.

ESSUBJEE ADAMJEE,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

No. 23, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamer "Titania," for Monsoon, the various sorts of clothing as detailed below:—

Merino Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, of superior colour, Rs. 30 per each coat.

Merino, black, brown, grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 15 per each coat.

Ladies' grey, Waterproof Coats, size from 50 to 58, Rs. 8 to 10 per each coat.

Cashmere Waterproof Coats of grey, brown colour, size from 44 to 58, Rs. 15 to 18 per each coat.

Black or white Waterproof Coats for Railway use, 42 to 48, Rs. 10 per each coat.

Gentlemen's Tweed Hats, Rs. 2-8 to 3 each hat.

Navy Serge Coats, and Trousers, of assorted colours, Rs. 30 to 25.

Coachmen's Rain Coats with leather covers for turban. Rs. 6, 6-8, 7.

White Waterproof Cloth, wide 66 inches. Re. 4 per yard.

Waterproof Sheet, warm lining, with eyelet hole Rs. 16 12, 10, 8 per each.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
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FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,

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OF

INDIAN OILMANSTORES,

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY

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AWARDED MEDALS

AT

THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,

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AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED

AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,

AND

AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in TCOSK

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.

Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.

One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.

The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.

One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.

One horizontal Punping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4.'

Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

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PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climate CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather

HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

Sales to date over 3,000,000 feet.

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CALENDAR—JUNE, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..... June 16th, 5h. 39·2m. p.m.
Last Quarter ..... „ 24th, 9h. 26·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.		Low Water.	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 12	.....	5 24	6 35	8	25m 5 a	1 2	46m 8 a
Sun. 13	Whit Sunday.	5 24	6 36	9 9	24m 5 a	2 3	36m 8 a
Mon. 14	Marcks & Co., (Confirming Meeting) 4 p.m.	5 24	6 36	10 9	13m 54 a	3 4	23m 1 a
Tu. 15	Departure of English mail per s.s. Pekin, 5 p.m.	5 24	6 36	10 10	55m 38 a	4 4	5m 15 a
Wed. 16	Town Council, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Assam.*	5 24	6 36	11 11	34m 20 a	4 5	45m 32 a
Thr. 17	Cricket, Gymkhana v. Mixed.	5 25	6 37	— 0	11 a	5 6	22m 12 a
Fri. 18	.....	5 25	6 37	0 0	0m 45 a	5 6	57m 30 a

* Left Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday, 10th inst.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—County of Salop (s), for Trieste and Venice; and Euphrates (s), Karrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Claymore left the dock on Thursday, and the s.s. Harlow entered it yesterday.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.—Divine service will be resumed in All Saints' church as usual, from Sunday next.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY.—The meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Marcks and Company, Limited, takes place on Monday next.

FREE GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the last month was 2,648, the daily average being 85. The total new admissions were 1,151, and the number of children vaccinated 82.

LOST DIAMOND.—Dhurrumsey Narayenjee, living at Walkeshwar, reported to the police the loss of a diamond, valued Rs. 50, which dropped out of his ring, somewhere about the Nepean Sea Road, on Thursday last.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chinchpoogly Road, on the body of Luximon Govind, aged 30 years, a labourer in the Alexandra Mill. On the 3rd ultimo, while at work he sustained serious injuries to his right hand, the index finger of the hand being completely taken off. After remaining in hospital for a short time, he returned to his house, where tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Tai, woman, aged 25 years, a labourer employed at the Empress Roller Flour Mills near the Mustan Tank. On the 4th instant, while at work in the mill, her saree got accidentally caught in the shaft, and she was jammed between the floor and the shaft, her right leg being much cut and her right arm fractured and torn. She died from the effects of the injury on Thursday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—Sumsoodeen Sullimanjee, residing on the ground floor of a house in Rymon Street, reported to the police, that on Thursday, during his absence from home, he left his son, aged 14 years, in charge of the house, when a respectably dressed Mahomedan of the Borah caste entered the house at about midday and asked the lad to go and call his father, and while the lad was away, the Borah left the house, taking with him a puggree with a gold embroidered border, valued at Rs. 20. Enquiries are being made by the police.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammattespoora, on the body of Rukhma Vittoo, aged 25 years, a labourer, and an habitual drunkard. On the evening of Thursday he returned to his house at Dongree helplessly drunk and lay down, when shortly after he was found breathing stertorously and could not be aroused. His wife became alarmed, and while he was being removed in a cart to hospital, he died on the way. A verdict that the death of deceased was caused by excessive drinking was recorded.

LECTURE.—Pandit Krishnaram Sharma, the well-known preacher, delivered a very interesting and successful lecture on the origin of the Vedas and Puranas before His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, on the evening of the 7th instant, at Nowsari. His Highness listened to the address with great attention, and was pleased with the opinions expressed by the lecturer. His Highness next day sent for the Pandit, and after a brief conversation, gave him a present of Rs. 150. The lecturer was introduced to His Highness by Rao Bahadur Vithal Bhan Dajee, M.A., President of the Nowsari Aruja Samaja.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Captain James Howie, of the ship Dallam Tower, lying in the harbour, reported to the police the theft of a quilt, valued at Rs. 60. The complainant states that the quilt was rolled up in a bundle and suspended to a nail in the sleeping compartment of his cabin. The last time the missing article was seen was about a month ago. On Thursday morning he wanted to show the article to some of his friends, and on opening the bundle he found the quilt missing, and several pieces of the ship's canvas in its place, probably with the view of giving the bundle its original appearance. From this fact it is surmised that the theft was committed by some one of the ship's company.

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB, BANDORA.—The usual fortnightly meeting was held in St. Thomas' School last Thursday, under the presidency of Mr. Braz H. D'Souza. The following members were present:—Messrs. L. A. Valladares, J. C. D'Souza, P. R. Valladares (secretary), D.M. D'Sylva, J. J. Esperance, B. C. Gonsalves, F. F. Rodrigues, N. B. Rodrigues, L. T. Rodrigues, L. A. Azavedo, G. F. Pereira, J. M. Gonsalves, J. Dias, and J. B. D'Souza. The following new members were duly elected:—Dr. Felix Henriques, Messrs. L. S. J. Pereira, B. Alvares, Edwin Stanton, S. Pereira, D. F. Dias, T. Pereira, and L. B. Pereira. A resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the monthly subscription be four instead of two annas, to be paid in quarterly instalments. Mr. Jos. C. D'Souza proposed, and Mr. Phil. R. Valladares seconded, that the reading-room and library of the club be thrown open to outsiders on a payment of 8 as. monthly. The proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried. The meeting tendered their best thanks to a benevolent lady and to Dr. J. Gerson DaCunha for presenting the club with books and pamphlets. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.—William Mulcahy, a fireman on board the s.s. Athens, aged about 28 years, came on shore at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening in company with two of his shipmates, named David Richards and John Harrey. They then went on to the Colaba Depôt canteen, and remained drinking porter there until 9 o'clock, when Mulcahy and Ritchie left to return to the Apollo Bunder. On the way near the Sassoon Dock, Mulcahy became suddenly ill, and went off into a fainting fit. The matter was reported to Constable Cuff, who finding the man insensible, removed him to the European General Hospital, where on arrival he was found to be dead. Enquiries were at once made of the captain of the ship to which the man belonged, from which it appeared that since Mulcahy joined the ship, he constantly complained of severe pains in his chest, but was never laid up from it. An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the European General Hospital on the body. Evidence was recorded in accordance with the above facts. Dr. Sidney Smith stated that he had examined the body of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on it. From the evidence he had heard, and the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

A PERSECUTED PARENT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. D'Souza, pleader, presented a petition to Mr. Cooper, on behalf of Vincent Gatt, a Maltese, to grant a new trial in the matter in which he charged a young man named Martinelli with kidnapping his daughter. Some months ago the case was heard by Mr. Cooper in chambers, and he decided it by binding over Martinelli in a sum of Rs. 500 not to communicate by letter or in any other way with the girl, who was a minor. Dissatisfied with the result of the case, Gatt appealed to the High Court, but the decision of the magistrate was upheld, and an order for a new trial, which was prayed for, was refused. The case stood thus when Mr. D'Souza renewed the application for a new trial before Mr. Cooper, on the ground that there was further evidence to produce. After reading through the petition, Mr. Cooper remarked that Mr. D'Souza had better state what the futher evidence was.

Mr. D'Souza said the evidence was most important and if it had been adduced at the time of the trial, his Worship would not have dealt so leniently with the accused. He had written from jail imploring Gatt's forgiveness, acknowledging his fault, and expressing sorrow for what he had done. The letter had been countersigned by Captain Walshe. Mr. D'Souza had also oral evidence of the movements of the erring pair. He explained that his client would not have thought of reviving the prosecution if it were not for the annoying conduct of the accused. When his Worship had dealt with the case, he had no doubt in mind the conciliation of the parties. But it was of no avail. Gatt was a big strong man, and a man of a fiery temper, while the accused was a miserable, weak man. His Worship, Mr. D'Souza continued, knew what he was like, yet he defied Gatt. He followed him every where, went after him in the tramcar, sat beside him, puffed smoke in his face, and in a number of other ways irritated him. If Gatt went to the Apollo Bunder he followed him and crossed his path, followed him to work, and annoyed him in every way.

Mr. Cooper said if Mr. D'Souza wished he would give him a summons for criminal annoyance.

Mr. D'Souza said he did not want a summons for criminal annoyance, and that Martinelli took good care to keep within bounds of his bond. If he did commit a breach of the peace, it would be another matter.

Mr. Cooper: Well, you can have a summons.

Mr. D'Souza: If your Worship enters into the feeling of the father you will undertand his rage. The accused runs away with his daughter, and then adds insult to injury by saying in the High Court he took the girl under his protection because the father could not take care of her. (A laugh.)

Mr. Cooper: I have nothing to do with what took place in the High Court.

Mr. D'Souza: I am only justifying my client's action.

Mr. Cooper said the only question was, if there was further evidence, it should be stated in some form what it was, and he could then see whether it would make out a case.

Mr. D'Souza withdrew, promising to act on the suggestion of the Court.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

ON Tuesday at the Police Court, Calcutta, before Mr. F. J. Marsden, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Mr. F. de Burgh Miller charges Mr. Robert Knight, the editor, and Mr. David Barlow the printer and publisher of the *Statesman* newspaper, with a series of libels, was called on, when the following transpired:—

The Magistrate.—You appear, Mr. Orr, for Mr. Knight; what course do you intend to pursue?

Mr. Orr.—I understand that your Worship has made up your mind to commit the case to the Sessions, and in that case Mr. Knight has been advised to reserve cross-examination of the witnesses, and I intimated this to the attornies on the other side yesterday. I have simply now to ask that the case be committed to the Sessions.

The Magistrate.—Probably the better course will be to ask Mr. Knight formally to plead to the charge, and then commit the case I may tell you, Mr. Dignam, that the charges framed by me are the same as those on which you took out the summons. Of course, that charge can be altered by the Clerk to the Crown, who is responsible for the framing of any charges on which cases are tried. That is really immaterial in the present stage of this case.

Mr. Knight was then called into the dock and questioned as follows:—

The Magistrate.—You have heard the evidence against you, do you wish to say anything?

Mr. Knight.—I plead not guilty, and reserve my defence.

The Magistrate.—Have you any witnesses whom you may call at the High Court?

Mr. Orr.—We have a right to put in a list of witnesses before the case goes up to the High Court.

The Magistrate.—You have a right to put in a supplementary list.

Mr. Orr.—We are not perpared with a list just now, but as we are entitled to put in a list I would ask your Worship to commit first.

The Magistrate.—Well, I take it that you are not prepared with a list at present, but that you will send in one afterwards. It really makes no difference at all, and you can send your list in to the Clerk of the Crown.

The defendant Barlow was then arraigned and similarly interrogated, and gave the same replies as Mr. Knight.

Mr. Orr then applied for the release of the two defendants on bail, pending the trial of the case at the Sessions Court.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant Knight to be released on his own recognizances of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each, and the defendant Barlow to be released on his personal recognizances of Rs. 1,000 and two sureties of Rs. 200 each, the bailees to be the same in the case of both the defendants.

The Magistrate.—I don't know Mr. Orr, but section 211 of the Code of Criminal Procedure directs that any accused shall be required to hand in at once a list of the persons whom he wishes to give evidence on his behalf at his trial.

Mr Orr.—I must ask your Worship to give me leave to put in a list in the High Court, and not here. The prosecution does not object to this

The Magistrate.—It is a technical matter, and I am afraid I have not the power to allow you to do so.

Mr. Orr.—As far as the merely technical requirements of the section go. I shall give you the names now.

The Magistrate.—I believe if you give me one name it will be sufficient. The Clerk of the Crown may take this technical objection if I do not do so.

Mr. Orr.—Very well, I will give you one name, that of Mr. Coxhead, the Collector of Bardwan, who will be a witness for both the defendants.

This witness' name was accordingly entered in the defendant's pleadings, and the case was formally committed to the Sessions.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.

AT the High Court on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Trevelyan, Mr. Sale, on behalf of the petitioner, Lady Isabella Young, in the divorce suit filed against her husband, Sir William Young, applied for the issue of a commission to Akyab to examine three very material witnesses in the suit,—Mr. Duncan, a durwan, and the Secretary to the Akyab Municipality,—who, it would be difficult to have brought to Calcutta, and also that the case should not be put on the Peremptory Board till a month after the return of the commission.

Mr. Apcar, on behalf of the respondent, Sir William Young, opposed the application. He urged, amongst other things, that in the affidavit put in, it had not been shown for what purpose the witnesses were to be examined by commission. As regards Mr. Duncan, this gentleman was in Calcutta in April last, and attention was drawn to the fact; yet no steps had been taken to subpœna him then as a witness, nor was there anything to show that Mr. Duncan refused to come to Calcutta. As for the durwan, the respondent was willing to pay his passage to Calcutta and back; and with reference to the Secretary of the Municipality, there was nothing to show what he was wanted to do. After some further arguments from Mr. Sale, in reply to Mr. Apcar's opposition and in support of his application, his Lordship remarked that under the circumstances he was not prepared to issue a commission especially for the examination of Mr. Duncan. He thought, however, that the petitioner might be allowed an opportunity to put in an affidavit as to what facts these witnesses were prepared to prove. Mr. Sale urged that he did not think his Lordship desired to shut out material evidence on behalf of the petitioner. The adultry was alleged to have been committed, not only in Akyab, but also at Madras. He was, however, prepared to put in an affidavit showing exactly what these witnesses would be called to prove, and that the whole of their evidence was vital to the case for the petitioner, on seeing which he was sure his Lordship would grant the issue, of the commission, and not deprive the petitioner of the evidence of material witnesses, whose presence in Calcutta it was difficult to obtained. His Lordship said he was not at all satisfied about granting a commission for Mr. Duncan, and under the circumstances he thought that some sort of an idea should be given to what the witnesses had to do with the case. He did not wish to force Counsel to disclose his case, and Mr. Sale could do as he pleased as regarded the affidavit; but he, his Lordship, was not going to grant a commission till he had an idea what connection these witnesses had with the case. After some further discussion, Mr. Sale said he would take the course suggested, and put an affidavit as to what these witnesses would state. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the 21st instant for that purpose.

THE FIFTH AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

ENGLISH cricketers have good reason to feel satisfied with the result of the first match in the fifth Australian tour and it certainly must be rather discouraging to the Colonists to have suffered a severe defeat Cricket on slow wickets, however, is proverbially fluky and uncertain, and it would be in the highest degree unwise to depreciate the team on the strength of this one performance. Had they fielded at all up to their usual form the game would certainly have been a much closer one. Still there is a very strong impression among cricketers that in batting the present side will not be able to stand comparison with the great teams of 1882 and 1884. On Friday, the 14th. Bowlers had matters very much their own way at Sheffield Park. The weather was cloudy and ungenial, and there was one short stoppage from rain. The company numbered between 13,000 and 14,000, and the success of the English team was undeniably popular. The close of the days play, when the English team with eight wickets to fall, wanted eighteen runs to win, left no doubt whatever as to the ultimate result of the match, but nevertheless there was a good muster of spectators on Saturday morning to see the finish. Shrewsbury, the overnight not-out, was joined by Bates, and in a quarter of an hour the required runs were hit off without further loss, Lord Sheffield's Eleven at a few minutes before twelve winning the match by eight wickets. The only incident in the play was a chance at long-off, given by Bates and missed by Garrett. Garrett bowled splendidly on Friday, but it was clearly not his match so far as fielding was concerned, as in all he missed three palpable chances. Shrewsbury was somewhat incommoded by a bruise on his right thumb, sustained while fielding on Friday afternoon, but still played a capital game, his defence to Spofforth's bowling being admirable. Evans went on to bowl on Saturday morning, and certainly his first appearance in England on an important occasion was not made under auspicious circumstances. He was tried when the game was hopelessly lost, and the chance that Bates gave in the long field was from his bowling. We have already given the details of the score which the following analysis is makes complete:—

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

LORD SHEFFIELD'S ELEVEN.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
F R Spofforth	16·3	5	27	1
T W Garrett.....	7	3	18	1
G E Palmer	3	0	7	0
E Evans	6	3	6	0

Rain unfortunately spoilt the second match of the tour with Nottinghamshire. There was no play on Monday and next day. Cricket was only possible for an hour and a quarter. During that time the Australians scored 50 runs for one wicket. Then the match no longer possessed any importance either as a trial of, skill or an exhibition of cricket. On the third day the weather was charmingly fine, but the effects of a hot sunshine on the soft ground made the wicket terribly false and difficult, and gave the bowlers a most decided advantage. Play commenced at a quarter to twelve, and lasted until six o'clock, and during the time 21 wickets fell, and only 175 runs were scored. As a proof of the slow character of the cricket, it may be stated that the Australians were batting for two hours, and a quarter, and only added 59 runs to their total. Bonnor, the great hitter, was at one time at the wickets for half an hour without making a single run. Eight wickets went down for 72, but some plucky hitting on the part of Garrett helped the Australian total to 109. Walter Wright and Alfred Shaw bowled extremely well, and each had a capital analysis. The latter, however, was hit about a good deal by Garrett. The innings of Nottinghamshire began after the interval for luncheon, and the wicket appeared to play rather worse than before Spofforth and Giffen started the bowling, and for a time carried all before them. In quick succession Scotton, Shrewsbury, Barnes, Gunn, Flowers, and Wright were disposed of, six of the best batsmen of the side being out for 38. Then came an invaluable stand by Selby and Shacklock, who played very plucky and spirited cricket, and added 29 runs during their partnership, Selby especially showing great nerve and judgment. A chance at the wicket was indeed the only fault that could be urged against Selby's capital innings. The ninth wicket fell at 72, and then a most useful but somewhat unexpected stand was made by Shaw and Sherwin, who hit very freely, and put on 32 runs. Thus the innings of Nottingham closed for 104, or only five runs to the bad. During this last stand Shaw was missed by Bonnor at long-on. The quality of the bowling of Spofforth and Giffen may be easily judged from the analysis given below. The Australians went in a second time, and had about twenty minutes' batting. Several of the Nottinghamshire team had to leave to catch a train, and some of the Australians fielded as substitutes. Before the call of time two good wickets were down for 12 runs, and at six o'clock, when stumps were finally pulled up, the match was left drawn, the Australians being 17 runs ahead, with eight wickets to fall.

AUSTRALIANS.

G J Bonnor, b Wright	28	c sub, b Attewell...	5
S P Jones, c Attewell, b Barnes..	6	not out	5
H J H Scott, b Shaw	23	b Shacklock	2
G Giffen, run out	1		
J W Trumble, st Sherwin, b Shaw	1		
G E Palmer, b Shaw	4		
J M'C Blackham, b Shaw	1		
J M'Ilwraith, b Wright	2		
T W Garrett, run out	30		
F F Spofforth, b Wright	6		
E Evans, not out	2		
Byes, 4; leg-byes, 2.....	6		
	109		12

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

W Scotton, lbw, b Spofforth	7	W Wright, b Giffen.....	0
A Shrewsbury, b Spofforth	8	F Shacklock, b Spofforth	14
W Barnes, lbw, b Giffen.	3	W Attewell, b Giffen...	2
W Gunn, b Giffen.....	1	A Shaw, not out	15
W Flowers, b Spofforth...	3	M Sherwin, b Spofforth..	14
J Selby, c Giffen, b Spofforth.....	22	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 4; no ball, 1.....	15
			104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Barnes.....	17	12	14	1
Shacklock.....	8	3	19	0
Wright	48	35	33	3
Shaw.....	39.3	24	37	4

NOTTS.—First Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Spofforth.....	38	15	53	6
Giffen	37	18	31	4

Spofforth bowled a no-ball.

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Attewell.....	4	1	5	4
Shacklock	3.3	0	7	1

The third match of the tour against the Surrey team the threatening weather in the morning, and the rain between one o'clock and two, kept many people away from Kennington Oval on the first day, but nevertheless there was a good attendance, the members of the Surrey Club mustering in great force, and 6,544 persons paying for admission at the gates. The event of the day was the visit of the Prince of Wales, who had never before been seen at a cricket match at the Oval. His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, had an enthusiastic reception, the Australians giving three hearty cheers from the field. The cricket went decidedly in favour of Surrey the county team scoring 191, and then getting rid of two Australian batsmen for 12 runs. In such unsettled whether it was a great advantage to win the toss, and at no time during Surrey's innings was the wicket difficult. The honours of the afternoons rested with Lohman, who not only made the top score—43 not cut—but took the two Australian wickets that fell. Lohman is one of the very best of the younger professionals, and his success gave great satisfaction. He had never played against an Australian team before, so that his performance was the more noteworthy. The Australian were heavily handicapped by the unavoidable absence of Spofforth, who was too unwell to take part in the match. When game was resumed next day, Trumble, the not-out was joined by Bonnor. Bowley aud Lohmann shared Surrey's bowling. From the third ball he received Bonnor was missed at cover-point. He made a shockingly bad bit, but Bowley unaccountably dropped the ball. This blunder might have had serious consequences, but, fortunately for Surrey, Bowley retrieved himself by dismissing Bonnor with a shooter, the total at the fall of the wicket being 23. Ten runs were added, and then a splendid ball from Lohmann beat Trumble and hit the top of the off stump. Scott, the captain, came next, and four maiden overs were bowled in succession. The score had reached 45, when Scott was bowled by Lohmann. Other misfortunes were in store for the Australians, for at 47 Jones and Garrett fell in one over to Bowley. Jones made 14, and as he is considered the best but on the side when the wickets are difficult his loss was a serious matter. He was bowled middle stump, and Garrett's leg stump was sent clean out of the ground. With seven wickets down, Giffen and Jarvis became partners, and made a very plucky effort to put a better appearance on the game. Jarves made 19 before being dismissed by Brannont Blackham came in, but before another run had been made Lohmann went on again, and clean bowled Griffin, who had been at the wickets a very long time for four runs. With 21 runs wanted to save the "follow on" Bruce, the last man, faced Blackham. He escaped a run out through the wicket being broken before the ball was returned, After much Blackham hit a four and a single, and then Lohmann bowled him, the innings closing for 82. Lohmann took six wickets for 36 runs, Bowley three for 24 runs, and Beaumont one for 13. Nine of the ten wickets were bowled down. Being 89 runs behind, the Australians had to follow their innings. At a quarter-past three they went in for the second time, Jones and Blackham being selected to open the innings. Lohmann and Bowley shared the bowling. The early batting gave promise of a good score, Jones playing a strictly defensive game while Blackham made runs. Lohmann sent down seven overs for a single, but in the meantime Blackham hit Bowley to leg for four, and drove him twice for the same number. This punishment caused a change of bowling, Jones taking the ball from Bowley at 18. Blackham made a three from the new bowler, and then hit a full pitch from Lohmann to square-leg for four. The score had reached 31 when Jones was bowled. He had only made six. Scott went in first wicket down, but without getting a run he was brilliantly stumped by Wood off Lohmann's bowling. Two wickets for 34. Jarvis, the next batsman, made a single before playing a ball hard on to his wicket. Three for 37. Giffen now joined Blackham, who was playing a most plucky and determined game. With a four to Giffen, a three to Blackham, and singles, the score was carried to 50, at which total Beaumont went on in the place of Lohmann. A few overs of steady cricket followed, and then runs came fast, Blackham making two twos, and a late cut for four from Beaumont and Giffen a four to leg from Jones. However, at 67 Blackham's capital innings of 43 was closed by a catch at mid on. He hit five fours, three threes, and five twos. Bonnor came in, and Cohmann bowled for Jones. The great hitter twice drove Lohmann for four, andthen made two threes, and at five o'clock the score was as follows:—

SURREY.

Abel, run out	24	Jones, c Blackman, b	
Mr J Shuter, c Jones, b		Bruce	12
Evans	5	Bowley, c Giffen, b Garrett	2
Diver, c Bonnor, b Giffen	13	Beaumont, c Palmer, b	
Mr W W Read, b Palmer	14	Evans	0
Mr Read, b Evans	27	Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1; no ball, 1	3
Mr W E Roller, b Garrett	14		
Wood, run out	13		
Lohmann, not out	43		171

AUSTRALIANS.

J E Trumble, b Lohmann	13
G E Palmer, l b w, b Lohmann.....	2
E Evans, b Lohmann	0
G J Bonner, b Bowley	5
S P Jones, b Bowley	14
H J H Scott, b Lohmann	4
G Giffen, b Lohmann	4
T W Garrett, b Bowley	0
A H Jarvis, b Beaumont	19
J Mc Blackham, b Lohmann	7
W Bruce, not out	4
Extras.....	9
	82

SECOND INNINGS.

Jones, b Jones	6
Blackham, c Jones, b Beaumont	43
Scott, st Wood, b Lohmann	0
Jarvis, b Jones	1
Giffen, not out	26
Bonnor, b Bowley	34
Trumble, not out	0
Extras.....	4
	114

The Australian total had reached 131 for seven wickets at ten minutes to six, Giffen being not out 35.

LORD WOLSELEY—AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

IN publishing the following letter from an Ex-Military Attaché, *Truth* say's:—"The Military Attaché shows some sense of humour, but he who has been so close a student of Wolseley's career has missed its most comic episode, when Carlyle mistook him for a modern Cromwell, on whom he hoped would fall the duty of locking the door of yonder place (pointing to Westminster) and turning them all about their business." The letter is as follows:—

In our General Staff we compile the war record of prominent soldiers of every nationality, with estimate of professional character drawn from all available indications. To do this in respect of Lord Wolseley was among my employment, and later I have continued the character-study to keep the record up to date. Our estimate of that officer is this, that he is what the Germans call *ein Betruger*. I render this term into English for behoof of a soldier who, while insisting on the all-importance to officers of a knowledge of languages, is himself ignorant of German, and whose aquaintance with French is about equal to that possessed by a late statesman whom in character, Lord Wolseley not a little, resembles. It was Lord Beaconsfield who asked for a footstool in such an accent that the Kaiserhof waiter brought him a small bath. The Betruger, then, may be freely translated as a mixture of the charlatan, the mountebank and the impostor. I do not for a moment deny that Lord Wolseley understands and can manipulate the lower types of human nature. For instance, he has a perfect comprehension of the newspaper correspondent indiosyncrasy. That person does not resent Wolseley's interpretation of him in the abstract so long as he dines him and is genial to him in the concrete. Your war scribe is of the same family as your dramatic critic, chickens and champagne materially influence his judgement. He is a shallow creature and fills the public ear with praises of the soldier who is thinly epigrammatic in speech, theatrical in action, and above all, familiar with himself. For him the undramatic officer has no charm. The two great military posturers of our time have been Wolseley and Skobeleff, and both have been foisted into notoriety by the persistent laudations of newspaper correspondents. "Impostor" you may conceive a rough word; permit that I justify the expression. One Low wrote a "Life of Wolseley," in whose preface was this statement:—"Sir Garnet Wolseley, after perusal of the memoir, testified to its absolute veracity in a letter addressed to me; it may, therefore, be regarded almost as an autobiography." In detailing Wolseley's conduct at the taking of Lucknow, this almost-autobiography says: "Wolseley gained the drawbridge of the mess-house; then bounded up the steps to the roof of the building, on which he planted the British flag. So heavy was the fire that twice the flag was struck down, only to be replaced, and finally he had to retire under cover." The passage, having the inspiration of the person whose valour it recorded, Malleson inserted in his "History of the Mutiny." But other information subsequently reached that author, who, in an appendix corrects it with the statement that the storm of the mess-house was led by Captain Hopkins, not by Captain Wolseley, who on the contrary is denied the credit of having been concerned in the carrying of the mess-house at all and is simply mentioned as "attacking the buildings on its right." This impugnment of Low's absolute veracity certified by himself, Lord Wolseley has never challenged, although it is obvious that the question not alone of personal truthfulness, but of professional honour, is involved. And there remains a yet more ignoble acceptance of the imputation that he has decked himself with other men's laurels. Low, in a memoir of Sir Frederick Roberts which he has lately prepet-rated, quotes the following extract of letter from that officer:—"It was I who took the flag and placed it on the mess-house. . . . . The enemy knocked the flag-staff down three times, breaking the pole once." Thus Sir Frederick Roberts gives the lie direct to the author to whose "absolute veracity" Wolseley has certified. Nor has Wolseley ventured to meet this directly provocative challenge to himself; and the consciousness that he had flinched his great rival's deeds, and that the petty dishonesty had been detected and exposed, could scarcely have helped his equanimity as he listened to your Lord Mayor of London, address that rival as your "most illustrious soldier."

No more than was the water-advance up the Nile to the Khorti base a military operation in the true sense of the word, could the Red River Expedition claim the title. Neither movement was through a hostile region. A better right to the appellation had the exodus of the Mormons from Nauvoo to Salt Lake, since it was continually molested by Indians. The Red River Expedition was simply a neat piece of transportation, aided by *carte blanche* as to expenditure and appliances, and by a continuous water-way, broken only by occasional portages. It shrinks into insignificance before the march across the American Continent, from the Missouri to the Sacramento, made by General A. S. Johnson's column of United States troops in 1858, and General Kearney's movment of hard marching and harder fighting from Mexico to California in 1846. But neither Johnson nor Kearney saw fit to gasconade to his troops about "having been launched into a desert of trees and water," or to tell them grandiloquently that "the expedition might have been one of Classic Times," expressions in which Wolseley indulged himself. Nor did they care to chronicle their own achievments in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine* as did he his. As to the accomplishment of its main object the expedition was a failure. Riel, the leader of the petty insurrection rods out of Fort Garry a quarter of an hour before Wolseley entered it. King Coffee similarly evaded him; and the Mahdi calculated the consummation of Wolseley's abortiveness with scientific accuracy. It would seem that savages have a neat knack of amusing themselves at the expense of this commander's dispositions.

Of an identical character with the Red River Expedition was the Ashantee business. Climate and bush obstructions made the advance arduous; but in its military features it scarcely merited a despatch. What is to be said of an enemy who at the "battle" of Ordahsu managed to kill but two men in a force of some 1,200? The "crowning victory" of Amoaful was achieved at the cost of three killed out of 1,500 engaged; and it is the victor in such skirmishes who has said that "Jomini never had an independent command in war." Of your Wolseley's "big-drink campaign" in Natal I need say nothing but quote the comment of the local newspaper, that he "drowned the independence of the colony in sherry and champagne." To the peaceful occupation of Cyprus, already in the possession of Lord John Hay, he brought a personal staff so copious that the only billet that could be invented for a colonel was that of superintendent of interpreters; and a division of Indian troops and a brigade of white soldiers, not a battalion of which could have made a day's march for absolute lack of transport. He, who inculcates sanitary precautions and personal attention to and sympathy with his men as among the cardinal duties of a commander, sent his troops to camp on a pestilential ridge where they sickened by the hundred, while he remained in the enjoyment of the cool sea breeze in the airy saloon of a big troopship. When by dint of mortuous intrigues with press and public, he at last accomplished his purpose of being sent out to supersede Lord Chelmsford in Zululand, he arrived only in time to effect a "settlement" of that territory, so futile and impossible that it had begun to fall to pieces before it came into full existence. His next exploit was quite in his best theatrical manner. A wretched old black chief named Sekukuni held a mountain with his petty tribe. Against him, Wolseley contrived a scientific concentration of horse, foot and artillery, including some two thousand white troops, and ten thousand black auxiliaries. With ostentatious selfabsegation he handed over the duty of smothering Sekukuni with this great array to a favoured member of his staff; he himself standing by in the lofty attitude of a military Augustus.

And then came his campaign against the Fellaheen *canaille* whom Arabi pretended to command. The day was still young when Wolseley reached the scene of the Kassassin combat. Graham had retrieved the disadvantage of having been surprised, had broken the impact of Arabi's attack, had driven the Egyptians back into the entrenchments of the Tel-el-Kebir position, and the English troops were within easy striking distance. Everything was favourable for an immediate assault. The Egyptians were on the run. Their Salihieh contingent was detached. The English troops were still fresh, and the whole force eager to end the business, which in the circumstances could have been accomplished with a maximum of loss to the Egyptians and a minimum of loss to the English. But the line of action which common sense and every rule of warfare dictated, did not commend itself to your Betruger. There was not in it for him enough of the *coup de theatre* element. Graham, too, would have had an unpalatable share of the credit. True, it was not a fortnight since Wolseley had written in a despatch: "I felt it would not be in consonance with the traditions of her Majesty's army that we should retire, even temporarily, before Egyptain troops, no matter what their numbers might be." But inconsistency is ever the companion of gasconade: and now he did so retire on the plea that he was not ready. The obvious alternative of turning the Tel-el-Kebir position he rejected; it would have been effective, but would have been weak in the theatrical element.

He preferred the cheaply-dramatic expedient of a night march to a surprised-assault—a pettifogging *tour de force* from which the element of risk was eliminated by the worthlessness of his enemy. And there was another consideration. How wretched had been the opposition in the previous skirmishes he had superintended, had stood betrayed by the shabbiness of his butcher's bills, which had never hitherto got into double figures. Poltroons as were the Egyptians, in the stress of a surprised they could not but do some execution, even by mistake; and, in effect, there was at Tel-el-Kebir a mortality of some fifty men out of a command over 13,000 strong.

How humorous, with its bit of pathos too, is the scene at Balmoral on the afternoon of Tel-el-Kebir, as depicted in your Queen's "More Leave." To the Royal Family, palpitating with suspense, comes Wolseley's ruggedly truthful telegram, telling how Arabi's position was "most bravely stormed by the Guards and Line," and how the Duke of Connaught "behaved admirably, leading his brigade to the attack." The women embrace, with tears of pride and thankfulness. The retainers gather around a table set with "whisky and glasses." Then the sublimated gillie steps from behind his mistress's chair, and bellows for "Three cheers for the Duke of Connaught, the Hero of Tel-el-Kebir!" To have produced this scene, even at the expense of the derision of a nation and an army, must surely be Wolseley's proudest trophy.

I will say nothing of that story of a failure, the campaign for the relief of Khartoum. In it the Chief, who had proved himself a respectable Pickford, found himself for the first time in his career confronted with problems that demanded higher attributes than the Pickfordian capacity. Confronted with difficulties that demanded generalship, his collapse was utter and profound, alike as regards detail and consummation. He came down the Nile revealed to the world as the Betruger pure and simple; and an expensive mountebank too, for I estimate that from first to last he has cost you twenty millions sterling. What have you to show for the money?

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

Maximum Rates.

	Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

THE reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 3 to 2½ per cent. was quite anticipated, and the only matter for surprise is, that with money in the open market down to 1½ on 3 and 1½ on 6 months' bills, and probably not above 1 per cent. for day to day accommodation, that the reduction was not to 2 per cent. per annum. Cheaper money, however, does not appear to have had any effect on the Stock Exhange, Consols being still quoted at 100⅛, while the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan has declined ⅜ to 100⅜.

In General Produce the only movement reported is an advance of 10s. per ton in Cocoanut Oil.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady all round with sales of 10,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Ready prices were unaltered, and in arrivals while July-August were 1-64d. and August-September 1-32d. higher, October-November were 1-64d. lower. From New York a decline of 1-16 cent. is quoted in spot Cotton, and one point in futures.

Our local Cotton market continues quite devoid of change. The tone is steady, but there is no business doing except in the way of closing up for the season, the demand for Surats, for shipment, being apparently at a stand-still in the Home markets. The receipts here yesterday were as follows :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F. P. Bales.
Dholleras	5,457	1,568
Broach	230	83
Bengals	1,919	548
Berar	941	269
Khandeish	1,810	517
Barsee and Nuggur	611	175
Western and Madras	324	93
Persian	187	53
Sind	303	58
Total Day's Receipts	11,772	3,361
Total Receipts for 4 days from (7th to 10th June)	92,217	26,349
Total Receipts since 1st Jan. 1886	4,338,776	1,239,650
Do. 1885	3,167,134	904,895

After the close of business this afternoon, the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report was received through Reuter. It says that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 88⅝ per cent., and the increased area planted 250,000 acres. There is nothing in this on which to base estimates of a mammoth crop, at the same time it must always be borne in mind that the June reports are seldom very flourishing, the condition in the previous five years having been given as follows :—

June	1885	92 per cent.
,,	1884	87 ,,
,,	1883	86 ,,
,,	1882	89 ,,
,,	1881	93 ,,

an average of slightly under 89½ per cent.

WHEAT is easy in tone and but for some occasional buying would probably go still lower, as supplies are still coming forward very freely, and will no doubt continue to do so until stopped by the rains. Current quotations are :—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-0-0
No. 1 do.	,,	3-14-0
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	3-15-0
Red Ahmedabad	,,	3-15-0
Hard Red	,,	3-10-0

LINSEED is a shade firmer again at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. bazaar terms, but supplies are daily getting into smaller compass. Rapeseed is quiet, but steady, Rs. 511½ per cwt. being still the quotation for Yellow Guzerat.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	...	...	...	33	...	...
B.B. & C.I.Ry	17,539	1,214	8,112	...	1279	...
G.I.P.Ry	41,844	4,804	...	1,649	...	...
Total	59,383	6,018	8,112	1,682	1,279	...
Total for 2days	359,195	64,253	58,962	6,518	5,868	86
Total for 1886.						
Since 1st Jan.	6,906,037	2,872,107	845,559	766,050	76,165	302,647
Do. 1885.	5,689,082	3,950,889	1,012,950	988,705	...	...

FREIGHTS are quiet in tone, but rates are nevertheless very firm, and for Liverpool an advance of 1s. 3d. per ton is being asked. The s.s. Nedjed is reported to have been fixed for Genoa to-day, engaging about 2,500 tons cargo at 32s. 6d. payable here, and the s.s. Etna has been chartered for U. K. or Continent fully loading at 22s, with the option of the Mediterranean at 28s. 9d. one port, 30s. two ports. The following are the current quotations for steamers on the berth.

Liverpool	Ready	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
London	,,	22s. 6d.
Open Charter	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Havre	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Dunkirk	,,	22s. 6d.
Antwerp	,,	22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d.
Marseilles	,,	22s. 6d.
Genoa	,,	32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d.
Trieste-Venice	,,	31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the news of the allotment of 4 lakhs more wire transfers on Calcutta yesterday at 1s. 5d. 17-32 per rupee, our market opened with a distinctly easier tone, and with an active enquiry for bills, of which there are very few offering, a decline of 1-32d. has been established during the day for ready paper. Forward the tendency is very weak 3 months Credits for the end of July being negotiable at 1s. 5 5-16d. or 9-32d. under the rate for this mail. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅝d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 19-32d	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1'85½ to ¾d.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER owing to increasing ease in money, has been quite active to-day, and while the cash rate for Fours is firm at Rs. 97½, forward delivery has advanced to Rs. 97⅝. Fours-and-a-half are nominally unchanged at Rs. 100¼.

SHARES show more activity. Bank of Bombays are up to Rs. 722½. Press Companies are firm, and Spinning and Weaving Mills are in some cases Rs. 10 higher. Bombay-Burmah Trading have advanced to Rs. 3,250.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	722½
Bank of Behar	43,000	500	all	10 do.	340
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	120

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	1,010
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,090
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	...	195
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 500	900
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	...	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,350
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,025
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	650
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 75	400
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	...	115
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	440
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	...	560
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	130
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	530
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	700
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	670

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. 4 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£114
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£151

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	125	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,000	1,000	70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	350	8,000	1,000	100	1,703

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	..	115
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	380
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	745
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490
Bhowanuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	...	2
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1010
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850d
Ciaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	622½
Connaught Mills	340	500	500	..	670
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	675
City of Bombay Shares	585	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dharumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	30
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,160
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,350	1,000	1,000	..	670
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	100
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	950
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	800	Rs. 75	970
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,345
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhaiioo	1,800	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,152½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1010
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	157
Madras United	500	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	760
Manockjee Pedit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,420xd.
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	1222
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	935
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	580
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	202½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	962½
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	978	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,345xd.
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	425
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	285
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S. & M. Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	330
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	870

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	153
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,635	200	165	Rs. 20	710
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	34
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	30
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	0
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	680
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	129
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,250
Do. (3rd Issue).	2,000	62	375	45	810
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	113
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	235
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	325
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	109
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	22
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	72
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	75	..	74
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	1½
Treasher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	93	1080xd.
Tanacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

EYE-SIGHT.—Perfection of sight can only be obtained when each eye sees equally well. The great necessity and importance of a proper examination of the eyes is remarkably demonstrated by the very large percentage of persons whose eyes are not alike. Mofussil residents, to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test (price 2 annas).

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA.

REMENYI CONCERTS.
To Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld., Bombay.
GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to thank you for the pleasure I have received while using your SCHIEDMAYER'S GRAND PIANO at our Concerts, in this city. It is certainly the best Piano, to my knowledge, in India, and I could wish for no better.
For quality of tone, brilliancy, singing quality, power and even action, it is equal to the Great American Pianofortes.
I shall look forward to again playing upon one of your excellent Pianos.
Yours, &c.,
ISIDORE LUCKSTONE.
Bombay, March 18, 1886.

MESSRS. LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTALMIC OPTICIANS,
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE
IN
RAMPART ROW,
OPPOSITE
THE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
HAVE received the first consignment of the latest and most perfect,
IMITATION IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,
such as were used in the last Handicap at Gattis.
They are the best Imitation Ivory Balls ever produced, and in many respects superior to real Ivory.
Price for Billiard, Pool or Pyramid Balls, Rs. 10 each.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

McDONELL—May 8, at Netley Hospital, Captain John B McDonell, the Suffolk Regiment, aged 30 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUBASH—June 11, at Mazagon Castle, the wife of Mr. Cavasjee Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUDDLESTON—June 3, at Jamalpur, E I Ry, the wife of George Huddleston, Esq, of a son.

SUTHERLAND—June 9, at Allahabad, the wife of W A Sutherland, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PARRY—HADENGUE—June 5, at St Bartholomew's Church, Barrackpur, by the Rev F Orton, Chaplain, Walter, the fifth son of the late Thomas Parry, of Bootle, near Liverpool, to Elizabeth Honorine, the youngest daughter of the late Ange Henri Nicholas Hadengue, Jamalpur, E I Ry.

DEATH.

HODGES—June 8, at Lucknow, Katherine, widow of the late R N Hodges, Esq, formerly Assistant Commissioner, Loodianah, Punjab.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1886.

THERE is now a formal announcement of the intention to dissolve Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has told the House of Commons that the necessary work of the sessions is to be hurried through, so that Parliament may be dissolved a fortnight to-day. Accordingly we hear of the 21st June being fixed for the Indian Budget—an unusually early day, and one which would never have been named for such a purpose but for the imminence of the dissolution. All interest in the doings of Parliament, however, has now disappeared, and it is to the country that we shall all look rather than to anything that may occur at Westminster. The most interesting country meantime will be Ireland, if the example set in Belfast is to be at all generally followed in that country. Not less than a dozen people have been killed in Belfast in the effort to show that Nationalists and Loyalists do not love each other quite as much as Mr. Gladstone assumed that they do. The twelfth of July will give admirable opportunity for the tendering of further proofs upon this point, and if it should fall in the midst of the elections we shall see how brotherly love prevails in the North of Ireland. As to the appeal to England and Scotland, no one would venture upon foretelling what the answer will be, for no one yet knows the conditions under which the battle will be fought. If the Conservatives, following the advice vaguely given by Lord Salisbury the other day, refrain from opposing the 94 Liberals who voted against Mr. Gladstone, there will certainly be again a large Unionist majority. But this would entail on their part a self-denial almost without precedent. Still, the last chance of overthrowing Mr. Gladstone would apparently be in making the issue one between Unionists, as one party will be called, and Separatists, as the other party, with equal inaccuracy, will be named. This is the conflict that has been waged in the House of Commons; perhaps it may be carried on with equal success before the constituencies.

THE Government Resolution on the administration of forests in the Bombay Presidency during the year which ended fourteen and a half months ago is a chapter of such ancient history that there is small inducement to discuss its contents at this time of day. But it must have been seen that the Government themselves are not responsible for the delay in publishing it. Some one has loitered—loitered sadly and against solemn orders—and some one, it is satisfactory to relate, has been punished for the offence with all the punishment that a strong paragraph aimed at the offender can carry with it. It will be noted, not without shrewd attempts to guess the cause, that it is the Southern Division, the scene of recent strange attempts to prevent people from declaring that they have forest grievances, which has distinguished itself by sending in, at the end of March 1886, its report for the year which ended on the 31st of March 1885—a fact which suggests the difficulty of carrying on at one and the same time the ordinary work of forest conservation, and the extraordinary work of putting down associations which has lately been attempted in South Kanara. The moral of it is this, that while it is a wholesome thing for the Governor in Council to tell the forest people of the Southern Circle that they must send their reports in good time this year, the reasonable thing to do would be to depute some one for the special task of suppressing Sabhas in South Kanara, a task which the officers of the department cannot fairly be expected to perform in addition to their ordinary duties. But there may perchance be some other reason for delay than the abnormal activity of the forest officials in putting down quasi-political manifestations. Colonel Peyton makes much of the introduction during the year under review of the new system of accounts laid down in the Forest Department Code of the Government of India. This he speaks of as from the administrative point of view the great event of the year, but apparently the results have been anything but advantageous. A system of accounts which necessitates an enlargement of office establishments is *primâ facie* open to objection, especially at a time when the reduction of office establishments is one of the great purposes aimed at by the administration. But with all this the new system imposes an increase of office work upon the forest divisional officer, a distinct disadvantage in a department like that of forestry, where the less office work an officer of any degree of responsibility has to do the better it must be. People began to acquire confidence in the scheme which Sir Charles Bernard has prepared for the civil administration of Upper Burma when he told his subordinates that he did not want them to spend much time in writing reports. But when Colonel Peyton complains to the local Government that the new system of accounts which has been imposed upon forest officers consumes in laborious desk work time that should be spent in inspection work, people will be very much disposed to agree with his condemnation of the change, and to regret that the Government can hold out no hope of a return to the old system.

The forest revenue of the Presidency is in a satisfactory state. There has been no sudden augmentation in the receipts; anything of that kind, in fact, would have provoked the inevitable suspicion that indiscreet conservation was being resorted to, or that popular rights were being infringed. The net revenue of the year was just over ten and a half lakhs of rupees, or forty thousand rupees more than in 1884. The most precarious part of the forest revenue is that which is yielded by the Sind Circle, where the firewood hitherto supplied for railway fuel is threatened by the rivalry, if not of coal, at all events of the petroleum which is being prospected for in Beloochistan. Of the seriousness of the rivalry of petroleum with coal on lines where high speed is not essential there can be no doubt, the Russians having put it to a fairly conclusive test on their Trans-Caspian line. Thus it seems that the lakh to a lakh and a half of revenues which the Sind forests yield is in danger unless the Conservator suceeed in his endeavour to establish a firewood trade between Kurrachee and Bombay. But it is satisfactory to find, even in districts in which the Department is working at a loss, that it is capable of doing really valuable work. No one who knows anything of the physical features of the Rutnagherry and Bijapur districts, with their bare, rolling uplands, and the scanty rainfall of the latter district, would expect forest conservancy in those parts to yield a present profit. But there is the promise of great things in Colonel Peyton's report of what has been done in the southern part of the Bijapur district, where the natural features have quite changed since conservancy was taken in hand fifteen years ago. A continuance of the work would in time favourably modify the climatic conditions of this district, than which few in the Bombay Presidency are more liable to drought and famine, Sholapore is another district in which the department has worked for long years without reaping a full return. But there too the aspect of the country has in some districts been altogether changed by judicious and liberal planting, and it is gratifying to hear that it is now paying its way. Losses in divisions like South Thana, however, can scarcely be regarded with as much complacency as those in districts where a long and patient struggle has to be carried on against natural conditions. In South Thana the department itself undertook the collection of mowra flowers—a measure the unadvisability of which we pointed out at the time—and the consequence has been that it had to sell at prices lower than those at which it had bought, the deficit in the two Thana divisions aggregating Rs. 26,500. This was not a brilliant administrative success, and it would have been better if the Department had allowed these forest products to remain at the disposal of the forest tribes, who have had them from time immemorial.

The most substantial part of the Department's work is that of forest settlement, without the completion of which the forest and the adjacent country will be the subject of unascertained and conflicting rights, and of constant misunderstandings between the cultivators and forest tribes and the authorities. Of almost equal importance with this is the clear demarcation of forest boundaries—a provision quite as necessary as the propagation of distinct and intelligible rules for the enjoyment of rights and privileges. But it is evident that a good deal has to be done in this direction if Colonel Peyton's remark upon the subject is of anything like general application. The boundary marks, he says, have to be searched for map in hand. But survey maps are not to be found in every forest village, still less in every forest villager's house, and if there is an occasional over-stepping of the boundary mark it must sometimes be less the fault of the delinquent than of the officials who have left him to the guidance of a map which he has not got, and which he could not understand if he had it. The prominence which is given to this matter in the Government Resolution will probably lead to a more careful and intelligible way of marking boundaries. The progress that has been made in forest settlement during the year was mainly in inquiries into the existence of land proposed for reservation or protection. It is noteworthy that, in the terms of the Resolution, "rights of importance as against the Government were not in many cases found to exist"—an observation which it is interesting to contrast with the invariable findings against such rights which were incidentally recorded in the resolutions passed last year. We do not know whether the suspicious unanimity with which the claims of right on behalf of the community were rejected a year or two since has impressed the authorities with the necessity of a new departure. But it is evident that common rights have been admitted, though there were not many of them, and that some were of importance. The fact that in the Northern Circle as much as forty thousand rupees have been expended by the department in compensation for land rights seems significant on that point. The authorities, indeed, jealously keep up the distinction between rights and privileges, making it a matter of clear understanding that the privileges granted here and there are granted as of favour and not as of right. But this question is still *sub judice*, and until the Forest Commission have reported upon it, and the Government have pronounced upon the Commissioners' recommendations, it would be useless to reopen it. We need only insist, as we have insisted over and over again, upon the plain practical distinction between privileges and rights, and upon the reasonableness of the forest people in giving prominence to the distinction. From that point of view they have good ground for congratulating themselves upon both the matter and the tone of the paragraph which deals with forest settlement inquiries. In other respects the Resolution has no great bearing upon the points at issue in the agitation of last year.

A REMARKABLE illustration of the tenacity with which the people of this country cling to superstition even of the wildest kind is given in the report on police administration in the Central Provinces for last year. A rumour originated in one of the districts that a woman had given birth to a tiger cub, and that the whole of her sex would be dishonoured unless they each slew a goat. The story spread through the districts of Raipur, Sambulpur, Bilaspur, and Mandla, and as it spread there was a rising of women of an extraordinary though not very formidable kind. Dressing themselves in men's clothes, and taking their husbands with them, they started for the nearest villages, seizing and slaying all the goats and pigs they could find, and throwing the heads in the malguzar's yard, with the injunction to him and to his womenkind to carry on the process in other villages. And the work was deemed an eminently worthy one by those who took part in it. Long life and prosperity were held out as the reward for this queer work, while dishonour was threatened to those who had held aloof, and a fine of ten rupees was held *in terrorem* over any who might be disposed to give information to the authorities. In spite, however, of the wild notion by which they were possessed these goat killing matrons did their rioting in a marvellously quiet way, giving the police little trouble when they came on the scene. The authorities appear to have taken a rather philosophic view of the affair. One magistrate treated the offence as cattle theft; another as mischief, while a third left it to the civil court, to be dealt with as a matter of damages, perhaps the best way after all, seeing that the impossibility of producing the tiger cub of miraculous birth must soon have convinced the riotous womenkind of Bilaspur and the neighbourhood that they had made much ado about rather less than nothing. There is said to be no novelty in the escapade, however. The outbreak recurs, the authorities say, at intervals of forty years, and it is dignified by the name of "Turia raj,"—"the reign of women." The marvel is that women, when they enter upon their own brief and fleeting *raj*, should make such gentle use of it, and that only goats' heads are sacrificed to their mild fury.

THE *Statesman* confirms the rumour that Mr. Hardie has resigned his seat on the Finance Committee, the explanation which he has given apparently being that he was tired of being outvoted by the rest of the Committee and almost invariably left in a minority of one. But our contemporary is mistaken in speaking of Mr. Hardie as the only non-official member of the Committee. Mr. Ranade, who represents this Presidency on the Committee, can scarcely be deemed an official, and he certainly is not the man to say ditto to Mr. Westland or to blindly follow his official colleagues. It is hinted by these latter indeed, that Mr. Hardie was at least as blind in opposing them as they were in outvoting him, since he made it a rule to vote against whatever he did not understand. It is much to be regretted that anything of this kind should have occurred, for whoever takes Mr. Hardie's place at this late stage of the inquiry will do so under great disadvantages.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

OH, what a fall was there my countrymen! The People's William and his cherished Bill gone headlong to perdition to the derisive pœans of the *Saturday Review*. St. Stephen's Green Parliament fading into intangible distance; an unscrupulous and unsympathetic coalition triumphant; Peter Rylands overburdened with strange oaths and Stygian gloom; the only ray of light glinting across this Erebus and shedding balm on the troubled universe that Grant Duff can continue his gubernatorial career unfettered by the scruples of an over-sensitive conscience. To this straw I cling in the general cataclysm.

* * *

Will our beloved Sir Richard lose his seat? It rends my heart-strings to think of that storm-tossed warrior quitting the haven of his well-earned rest and cast once more fiercely ubiquitous on the troubled waters of an election. Maclean, too, will have an opportunity of delighting the political world with his hustings speeches, as again he decks himself to woo the coy suffrages of Oldham. The revolutionary Babu's strident voice may shortly be expected to echo like a trumpet call through the byeways of Deptford. Truly, there is no rest in an unstable world for the tribunes of the people. W. E. G. ought to have thought of all this before recklessly bringing us to the brink of a dissolution.

* * *

I miss my daily dram of Greek complications. The thunders of an expected bombardment do not ring in our ears. The exciting exploits of the filibusters have given place to an unromantic submission. Since that fatal dinner between the Turkish and Greek Commanders-in-Chief no amount of diplomatic incitement has proved equal to fanning the embers of discord into a conflagration. And now the ironclads cruise in classic waters, but do not blockade. I had a misgiving from the first that the tragedy would degenerate into the farce. But as a spectator, seriously defrauded of my entertainment, I want my money back.

* * *

Who is to blame for this collapse? Shall we pour out the vials of our wrath on the head of the Czar of all the Russias? It may be. I have no confidence in Czars; I would not speculate on their stability.

* * *

When the last Czar was blown up, my head Babu, a pious man, being deeply affected and a staunch loyalist, remarked, "Kylas ko ur gya." Potential cherubims of this sort are unreliable political factors.

* * *

It is humiliating to find how far Bombay is behind Madras in the way of scandals. The tenderest nursling of an impropriety here requires to be delicately handled and labouriously fostered. We are doing our best with the Kanara *zool

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DATE OF THE DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier announced that the Government had decided to wind up the present Session with all possible speed, and he hoped that the dissolution of Parliament would be on the 26th instant.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget will be presented to the House on the 21st instant.

LORD CARNARVON AND MR. PARNELL.

In the House of Lords, Lord Carnarvon admitted that in July last, while he held the office of Viceroy of Ireland under Lord Salisbury's Government, he had an interview with Mr. Parnell. His Lordship however denied having made any compact with Mr. Parnell, or having offered a Parliament to the Irish people.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrived in Dublin last evening.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

The riots in Belfast have been continued with unabated vigour. The police being unable to cope with them thoroughly, after being compelled to make repeated attacks on the rioters, the troops were called out to their assistance, and after charging with the bayonet eventually succeeded in dispersing the riotous mob.

Seven more deaths have occurred from wounds received in the riots.

SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, JUNE 10.

A volcanic eruption and earthquake of a most serious nature have taken place at Tarawera in the province of Auckland, causing great loss of life.

SUICIDE OF A SUPERVISOR IN THE P. W. D.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

Early this morning, a Eurasian Supervisor in the Public Works Department, named Clarke, shot his wife with a revolver, cut his throat, and then fired a revolver at his own head, all this in the presence of his three children. The man died an hour afterwards. The woman is in a precarious condition.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

At the Presidency Magistrate's Court to-day, Mr. Grant, barrister-at-law, applied on behalf of the Sub-Division Zemindar of Ramnad, who was a witness in the Garstin Dacoity Case, for a summons against Mr. Garstin for having published words and imputations to the effect that the applicant had bribed Mr. Crole, and that the applicant had, at Mr. Crole's instigation, told the Zemindar of Bodynaikanoor to give Mr. Garstin a beating. This was the statement taken in writing by Mr. Garstin from the Zemindar of Guntamanaykanoor.

The decision will be given on Monday.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Furloughs—Captain McNeil, R. E., one year and 181 days; Captain Onslow, R. E., one year and 182 days.

Extensions—Colonel Thackeray, R.E., 4 months; Major De Rennick, 4 months; Major Howard, 47 days; Captain Hoskyns, 23 days.

Promotions—Majors Salkeld, Campbell, Steel, Wilson, Rivaz, and Conolly to be Lieutenant-Colonels, Bengal Staff Corps; Majors Carruthers, Landon, and Vyvan, to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Indian Army.

Colonel Dunlop Moreton is admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Colonels Freeman and De Brett are permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant McAndrew, Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Staff Corps.

The Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy, of the High Court, has obtained leave for one month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 11.

The s.s. Peshawur, with the outward English mails of the 4th June, left for Bombay at 11-30 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 11.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia arrived here from Kurrachee on the 6th inst.

PORT SAID, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 11.

French mail-steamer Saghalien, from Suez, arrived. H. M. S. Turquoise, from Trincomalee, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅛
4½ „ „	72½
3 „ Consols for account	100⅛
3½ „ Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ „ French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	45

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £20,300,000; increase, £500,000; public deposits, £,58,00,000; decrease, £400,000; other deposits, £23,200,000; increase, £600,000; other securities, £20,800,000; decrease, £300,000; notes and gold, £11,400,000; increase, £600,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Route *via* Rangoon to China and Australia perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, June 10.

10 p.m.	86·0

FRIDAY, June 11.

6 a.m.	81·3
10 a.m.	87·0
2 p.m.	88·4
4 p.m.	88·9

AT a sitting of the Tannah Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. H. J. Parsons, Sessions Judge, and a jury, Anant Ganesh Kotnis, late secretary to the Bandora Municipality, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of a cheque for Rs. 200 received from the Bombay Municipality by him, as toll on meat vans going from the Bandora slaughter-house. The cheque was due for the months of January and February 1885, and was brought from Bombay by a sepoy of the Bandora Municipality and handed to the accused on the 7th May 1885. He did not credit the amount in the cash book or in the monthly statement of receipts and charges for May 1885 as he ought to have done; but on the 22nd May, out of a sum of Rs. 700 to be sent by him to the Bank of Bombay, he abstracted Rs. 200, placing in lieu thereof the cheque in question. The chairman of the Bandora Municipality subsequently discovered that the sum of Rs. 200 on account of the cheque had not been credited; and on his writing to the accused, who had meanwhile been dismissed for other reasons, the latter admitted the omission and paid the sum of Rs. 200. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty; and the accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default of payment of fine, to further rigorous imprisonment for a year.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY, who has been tiger shooting in the plains, is now at Simla on a visit.

SIR CHARLES BERNARD has started from Toungchoo, and was expected in Rangoon on the night of the 8th.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at the credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were on the last day of May, 1884, Rs. 11,53,64,000; 1885, Rs. 10,96,62,000; 1886, Rs. 12,57,85,000.

THE recent Sikh *emeute* at Aurangabad formed the subject of a criminal investigation before the Chief Justice, Mir Akbal Ali, where thirteen prisoners were under trial on a charge of murdering the police Amin. Six of the prisoners were discharged through want of evidence, and the other seven were remanded, judgment being reserved.

LONG residence in Madras, at any rate does not seem to have had a prejudicial effect upon the lives of many Europeans who lived there before the annual exodus to the hills had become the fashion. Among the retired Civilians who are still quietly drawing their pensions, are Messrs. H. Morris and E. P. Powney, who retired in 1852; Mr. D. Douglas who retired in 1853, Mr. A. P. Onslow who retired in 1855, and Mr. H. Stokes who retired in 1856. Another Madras Civilian, Mr. J. F. Bishop, who retired in 1857, died in England lately after having drawn his pension for 29 years.

JUBBULPORE, says an Allahabad paper, is about to furnish another little scandal for the delectation of Indian society. "The affair is a matter of everybody's talk in the station, but we are not at liberty to say more at present than that the lady is the mother of several children, and that the Lothario is a young and rather good-looking bachelor. This case comes on shortly in the North-Western Provinces High Court at Allahabad. Mr. Stanyon, barrister-at-law, of Jubbulpore, has been retained by one of the parties."

THE Government of Madras, at the request of the Government of Mauritius, has once more taken up the question of making it as widely known as possible that Mauritius sugar is not manufactured by any processes at all repugnant to the religious sentiments of the natives of India. Not long ago the Government of India refused a similar request for the reason that it was no part of their duty to promote the sale of Mauritius sugar to the prejudice of that made in India, and the same fate will probably attend this second attempt to advertise Mauritius sugar in the Indian market gratuitously. In the present state of the Indian sugar industry the proposal is peculiarly ill-timed.

A NATIVE of the Soudan, at the head of fifty Arabs, cut the telegraph line in the vicinity of this place, and proclaimed himself Mahdi. In a skirmish between the rebels and some Turkish soldiers the latter lost several killed and wounded Subsequently a detachment of troops commanded by the Caimakan encountered the new Mahdi, and captured seven of his followers, who were thereupon beheaded, their heads being afterwards exposed on spikes at the gates of Jeddah. It is not yet known whether the pretended Prophet himself succeeded in escaping

A DENIAL is given from St. Petersburgh to a statement that the Czar would shortly pay a visit to the Turcoman territory, and on his way to that country meet the Shah of Persia at Enzeli.

REFERRING to certain newspaper statements representing that the relations between China and Russia had become strained, the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares that there is no ground whatever for apprehension on this score. It adds that the fact of the Chinese and Russian Commissions having commenced the delimitation of the frontier in the Oussouri district may have exercised the mind of some correspondent; but points out that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the work of delimitation will give rise to any kind of trouble.

THE exports of champagne from Reims last year, show a decrease of 3,265,000 bottles; the stock in cellars now amounts to 83,300,000 bottles and 8,140,000 gallons, an unprecedented quantity, the highest hitherto having been 71,400,000 bottles in 1876-77.

THERE seems to be a likelihood of stormy times in South Australia over the Chinese labor question. The Government, it is stated, has consented to allow the contractors for the Pine Creek railway to employ Chinese on the work, and the local Working Men's Political Association is naturally indignant at the decision arrived at. The railway in question is a portion of the great trans-continental line which the neighbouring colony has so pluckily undertaken, and the contract covers 140 miles in length, will occupy four years and a half in execution, and cost £625,424. The *Age*, in protesting against the action of the Government, says:—"It was anticipated that advantage would have been taken of this enterprise to open out fresh chances of employment for those who have been complaining of want, and attract back to the colony a percentage of the men who have lately left it. In giving permission to the contractors to import labor supplies from China, the South Australian Administration has acted on the strictest principles of the Gradgrind school of political economy, which treat human beings in the same way as merchandise, and decline to complicate ledger accounts with considerations born of fraternity and nationality. The action of the working men in South Australia in opposition to the resolution of the Government will have the sympathy of the great majority of their fellow-countrymen throughout the world. We may have the friendliest feelings towards the Chinese who sojourn amongst us, but there are few of them who are colonists, or even citizens, in the full sense of the term; and we certainly cannot afford to give capital full scope to introduce hordes of Oriental serfs, to the detriment of free European labor."

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT has in her time played many parts, both on and off the stage. She has painted: her picture of 'The Young Girl and Death' was exhibited in the Salon and created a sensation. She has been equally successful at sculpture, and has tried her hand at journalism and ballooning; while her wide fame as an actress is universal. She is now, however, if the *Evénement* is to be believed, about to write a play, and to add to her amply-bewreathed brows fresh laurels as a dramatist. Her new venture in art will be a comedy, which is said to be destined for Mrs. Bernard-Beere, who so successfully transplanted 'Fédora' to London."

THOSE who are in sympathy with the Blue Ribbon movement will hear with interest that in consequence of the great number of criminal cases in which French barristers have pleaded for their clients alcoholic dementia, M. Sarrien has instructed all the Prefects in France to report to him on the effects of drunkenness in inciting to crime in their several departments. The War Minister has on his side instituted an official inquiry into the action of liquor in reducing the height and debilitating young men, so as to render them unfit for military service. In the industrial centres the Revising Bureaux, which decide what conscripts are not strong enough for the army, report congenital alcoholism as the greatest source of weakness.

THE girl Journeaux, who was lost in a drifting boat off Jersey about a month ago, was landed at Newfoundland on Sunday, May 16. The girl's disappearance was attended by several suspicious circumstances. She went out for a sail in company with a young Frenchman who swam ashore late at night, and stated that while swimming after an oar which he had lost overboard, the boat drifted away. He was arrested on suspicion of having murdered the girl, but was discharged for want of evidence. No tidings were received of the girl from the day she disappeared until Tuesday, the 18th ult., when the following telegram was received by her parents from the Colonial Secretary, St. John's, Newfoundland:—"Daughter Louisa picked up near England, and landed at St. George's Bay; quite well."

MANY a good brew of whisky has been spoilt because its owners could not keep their hands off it until it had matured. Imagine, then, the excitement in the north country over a newly discovered plan for maturing the national beverage "straight away." The happy thought is, that spirits may be ripened by electricity. Three incandescent lamps of 32 candle-power are inserted in a barrel of whisky, with the result of producing the same effect on the spirit as the ripening of age. So far the Scotch people have not pronounced with one voice in favour of this innovation; but it is seriously discussed in all ranks, and experiment is expected to prove its value. In America, where it was first tried, good judges have declared that the process positively improves the quality of the spirit. There was room for this improvement.

THE *New York World* reports some information which it professes to have derived from the British Legation at Washington, to the effect that the fisheries dispute has not caused trouble between England and the United States, that England does not intend to sustain Canada in her policy of seizing vessels simply for entering ports and buying bait; that an assurance has already been given to the Secretary of State that the British Government will readily consent to a liberal construction of the treaty permitting the buying of bait in Canadian ports; that the Legation is willing to concede that the Canadian officials have acted in a hasty ill-advised manner, and that reparation will be made. From Halifax it is reported that another American fishing-boat was seized, in the Bay of Fondy, by the steamer Lansdowne, and that 700 barrels of bait have been shipped from Digby to Boston, to supply the American fishermen, thus avoiding future trouble.

MILITARY NEWS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Upper Burma:—"The 7-1 W. D., R.A., from Jutogh, are divided in two divisions, four guns, under Captain Simpson, go to Nyoungoo Pagan on the river, the other two to Manbo, just outside our old frontier. The battery reaches its destination on the 1st June. The men will be housed in huts. The rains have not yet broken."

THE appointments of native aides-de-camp to Commanders-in-Chief of the three Presidencies is tenable for five years, irrespective of any changes that may take place in the Commanders-in-Chief.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LAST night Mr. Stanley's wonderfully clever company of operatic prodigees played in "La Fille De Madame Angot," one of their most remarkable successes. No livelier scene has been presented on the Gaiety stage than that which concludes Lecocq's comic opera. Yesterday, Miss Amy Childs as Clairette and Miss Dolly Childs as Lange brought down the house in the screaming duet and the other songs of the opera. To-night this three act will be repeated. It is alone worth a visit to the theatre. The programme will also include the first act of the "Mikado" (which will be produced in its entirety on Monday,) and Boucicault's drama, "The Colleen Bawn." After leaving Bombay, the company proceed to Poona, where they deserve every encouragement.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 11.—The barometer has risen quickly in Diamond Island, slightly or moderately in the Peninsula, and has fallen slightly elsewhere. The pressure is lowest in north Punjab. A large band of relatively low pressure extends across the Upper Provinces to Behar. Winds south-east to east in western parts of N.-W. P. and Northern parts of Punjab, but dry westerly winds in Central Indian plateau, Rajputana, Sind, and a large portion of the Peninsula; south-westerly on the western coast and bay; south-east in Burma and Arrakan coasts. The skies are clear in North-Western and Central India; less cloudy in Madras. The weather is little changed elsewhere. Rainfall slight in Burma. Temperature is rising generally; exceptions only local. Rain to-day: Karwar, Mangalore, Mercara, Indore, and Rangoon about 1 inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 11, 1886.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermometer. Reading at 10 a.m. Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	·718	91·0	WSW	31	0·00
Surat	·811	93·5	W	M	0·00
Bombay	·849	87·0	NW	12	0·02
Rutnagherry	·845	88·0	W	8	0·00
Karwar	·871	83·1	SW	M	0·89
Mangalore	·877	79·4	Calm	0	1·19
Calicut	·900	80·7	Calm	0	2·23
Cochin	·899	83·0	E	M	0·61
Masulipatam	·741	91·3	SW	6	0·09
Madras	·822	87·5	SSW	10	0·00
Negapatam	·844	88·3	SW	8	0·00

DIVINE SERVICES.

WHIT SUNDAY, JUNE 13.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 157, 313 & 324.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 134 and 31.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clark Whitfeild.
Anthem—"As pants the hart."—Spohr.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun week.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion. Hymns 152, 154 and 316.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 155, 157 and 210.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 243, 245 and 394.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 246, 250 and 253.

Wednesday, June 16.
6 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Hymns 132, 161; Anthem—"Deus Misereatur," and Hymn 142.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 152 and 154.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 157, 210, and 24.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KALBADEVI.
English Services.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 207, 210 and 154.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL.
PAREL-ROAD, (NEAR THE RAILWAY BRIDGE, BYCULLA).
9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Conducted by the Rev. J. Parson of Jubulpore.
The public are invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the Steam-ship Essex in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth, Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

BEAR HUNTING IN CASHMERE.

A BEAR STORY! Well, I have not had many adventures in shooting; but I had a little turn up with a bear one day, not much of an adventure, but if you like, I will tell it you. It is more years ago now than I care to think about since I was travelling in Cashmere. It was in August, I think, that this little encounter took place. I was encamped near a very small village about two marches from Nowboog, up the Valley, and one march, if I remember rightly, from the Mingaon Tan, to which place I was on my way. I had a very celebrated old shikari in my employ, who took an interest in me; it was my first year in Cashmere, and I was young and eager, and he was not one to restrain any eagerness in shooting. A short, thick-set, sturdy fellow he was, and the events I am going to tell you proved his heart was in the right place. He never smoked, but what a lot of snuff he used to get through; he liked drinking green tea too. I tried some once, and it nearly shattered my nerves for a week. However, I am telling you about the bear, not about my old shikari. Not far from where I was encamped was a very fine deodar forest, nice and open, with not much undergrowth, but with many giant trees in it, which did not grow too close together—long vistas were frequently opening up, and there were many small open spaces where no trees grew. After breakfast, one morning, the shikari, a coolie and I started off for a few hours in the forest. We hardly expected to see anything, but we went on the off chance. We wandered about for some time, without seeing even a sign of game. It was very charming though, strolling among those giant pines, and the long aisles of living pillars, with their leafy arches, gave a quietness and solemn repose to the scene which was peculiarly enjoyable.

As length I sat down on a fallen tree, and told the shikari I was going to rest and read for a time. He and the coolie accepted the situation, and they, too, sat down and took their ease. After about an hour, my shikari seemed to think that this sort of thing was not business, so he suggested that we should move on, in the hopes of seeing a bear. I was ready, so off we started; he was walking in front with my double 450″ Express in his hand. I followed carrying my No. 12 smooth-bore loaded with ball, and some distance in rear the coolie with the bag of cartridges. Now how it happened on this occasion I don't know, but I had no spare cartridges in my pocket; it was my invariable custom to carry a few spare cartridges for each weapon in my pockets, but I suppose that not expecting to fire a shot that morning made me careless. Whatever the reason, the fact remains, that we had the two guns loaded, and no other cartridges nearer than the cartridge bag carried by the coolie, who was some distance in rear. We soon entered a little open glade, about 40 yards across. We were passing along one edge; on the other side there was an enormous dead pine, which had fallen parallel to the course we were passing, and some 35 yards from us. Suddenly both the shikari and I became aware that a very large brown bear was walking quietly along by the side of and close to the fallen tree. At once my gun was at my shoulder, and I fired, and I saw she was badly hit. She gave tongue in the most dolorous way, and turned in her tracks, going very slowly. I was just going to give her the second barrel, when two other brown bears, who had been hidden the other side of the fallen pine, jumped over it, and came straight at us. The shikari saw that he would have to fire as well as I. My second barrel was turned on the leading bear, and he got a bullet which dropped him. At the same moment the shikari fired unfortunately at the same bear. He got that bullet too. "Fire at the other," I said; there was no time for me to take the rifle. Snap, a misfire! We both realized the situation at once. No cartridges, and the bear within a few feet of us. "Bolo mat, sahib," said the shikari, and he clubbed the rifle. I did the same with my gun, and on came our friend. Fortunately, almost at our feet, lay a small dead pine about 18 inches in diameter. As the bear got to this, up he stood on his hind legs—and a nasty looking fellow he was—beating the air with his fore paws, and growling. All this has taken some time to tell, but I don't suppose it was 31 seconds from the time I fired my first shot before we were confronted by our unpleasant foe. He made a sort of move forward. Crash came down the butt of the rifle on his fore paws and I followed with another. He could not have been a very large-hearted bear, or else he would have collared one of us, but there he stood dancing with rage, each forward move being met by a hearty whack upon his paws or nose. Where was the coolie? Why did he not bring up a cartridge? That was what I thought. Why doesn't the beast turn tail and bolt? It was no good our thinking of retreat, as if we had retreated he would have been on one of us before we had got five yards. At last I felt a cartridge shoved into my hand, and as quick as thought I slipped it into the gun, and then—Ah, you think I got him? No. I ought to have, but I suppose I was too excited, and instead of plugging him in the white horse-shoe on his chest, I hit him too low down. Down he dropped, and like a hare he was away up a steep hill to our left front, leaving a trail of blood. To snatch a few cartridges was the work of a second, and off we tore after him, but we never saw our friend again, and we had to return crest-fallen to the scene of our encounter, and there we found the first bear dead, some fifty yards off, and the second lying where we dropped him. Either of the two bullets he had received would have been enough to give him his quietus. And so ended our little adventure. Not much of a yarn, is it? But it was a lesson to me never under any circumstances to be without spare cartridges. We skinned our trophies, and went back to camp, not altogether dissatisfied with our morning; but I can never forgive myself for having let that bear off. My old shikari showed he was a good plucked one, and I was very glad I had the opportunity of proving him, as there had been unpleasant rumours about that he was not to be depended on in an emergency. He had been with Lieut. B. when he was killed by a bear, and it was thought by some that poor B. had been left in the lurch. I heard the story of this affair from my shikari's own lips, and I believe his story is the true one. Like to hear it? Very well. I'll tell you as well as I can remember it.

Some years before my visit to Cashmere our friend the shikari, whom I will call Satara, was engaged one season by Lieut. B. Now I understand that B. was no great shikari, and had peculiar ideas of the effect of a bullet on a bear. He used a smooth-bore No. 12, and used to cut his spherical bullets into four bits. Satara asked him not to do this, but he was not to be persuaded. One or two bears had been seen and wounded. Of course, with a broken up bullet they would hardly have been bagged. B. had marched up to the neighbourhood of the Hocksar Pass, and there one day he met his death in the following manner. He went out in the morning, and very soon came down a large brown bear, which on seeing them retreated, B. giving it both barrels in the hind quarters, which, of course, did not disable the bear in any way; they followed him up till they came to a place where three nullahs met, the ground was stony, the bear evidently not bleeding, so there was nothing to show which way he had gone. B. directed Satara to go up the right hand nullah to see if he could find any traces, the two coolies with them to go up the left hand nullah, while he would explore the centre one. Satara and the coolies being told that if after going up a little way they found no traces of the bear to return and follow B. up the centre nullah. Of course if they did see any signs they were to let him know as soon as possible. According to Satara's account he went some little way up the nullah, and found no indications whatever of the bear having been there, so he retraced his steps and went up the centre nullah, and the coolies who had gone up the left hand nullah must have retraced their steps about the same time and entered the centre nullah a little in rear of Satara. He had not gone very far up, when a horrid sight burst on his vision. There was poor B. on the ground. His arms bent, and the hands feebly moving, and the bear engaged in crunching up one of his knees. Satara was unarmed, except with an Alpine stock. He rushed forward and struck the bear with all his force over the nose. Up went the beast on his hind legs, and Satara thought his last hour had come, when at that moment the two coolies appeared on the scene. The bear immediately dropped and went for them; they had enough start to run for it, and they fled, and got up some rocks which the bear could not scale. After growling around he went off. Satara found poor B. in a dreadful state, his face and head much wounded, and his leg crunched to bits, and his gun broken at the stock. He had evidently met the bear, wounded it again, been charged and thrown down. Satara and the coolies managed to carry B. to his camp; there were some signs of life still in him, but very slight. The servants and Satara attended to his wounds as well as they could, and started to take him to Sirinuggur, but he died on the road. That is Satara's version of the story, and I think a true one.

D. P.

AD INTERIM BI-METALLISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of your contemporary, "W. B.," in the issue of the 8th instant, considers one of the proposals I made in a recent letter to you for steadying exchange "a most foolish one," but as far I can gather from his letter he is not prepared with a more sensible remedy. Bi-metallism, he thinks, will never become an accomplished fact, because England will never join heart and soul in the scheme, and he therefore proposes that a market shall be found for the surplus silver of the world (which, by the way; has no existence) by inducing the poorer countries of Europe, such as Switzerland, Turkey, Italy, Portugal and the petty Balkan States, to follow the example of India and put up a notice "Silver may be shot here" (see Tidman's "Gold and Silver Money," page 50). His remedy for the disease is therefore apparently the extension of the disease itself over a wider area, but if he will study Mr. Tidman's little book, I think he will soon be convinced of the impracticability of such an idea. A gold currency for the rich and a silver currency for the poor is quite impossible, unless the ratio between the two metals is a fixed one, such as that advocated by bi-metallists.

"W. B." challenges me to show how my proposal to close the mints for coinage of rupees will improve exchange. I should have thought this was too obvious to need explanation: at present exchange between India and Europe is regulated by the price of silver bullion on the London market. Silver cannot be freely coined in Europe, but it can under present arrangements be coined in India at a small seigniorage of two per cent., and it follows that remitters to India will not give more for a mercantile bill or a bill drawn by the Secretary of State than it would cost them to buy silver and ship it to India for coinage. Silver bullion is a drug on the markets of the world, owing to its practically having ceased to be used as legal tender money by Germany and the Latin Union, and trade between India and Europe has degenerated into an uncivilized system of barter between Indian produce and silver bullion, and this will continue so long as the standard of value in Europe is gold and the standard of value in India is silver.

As stated in my previous letter, I believe the only permanent remedy for the present state of things is bi-metallism, but, in the meantime, the discontinuance of the coinage of rupees seems desirable with a view of stopping the competition between silver bullion and the Secretary of State's bills. If the mints were closed, and the Secretary of State were to notify that his bills were to be sold by public tender at the highest tender above a minimum of 1s. 6d. for the remainder of the current official year, I have no doubt he would be able to place every bill he needs to draw, and as the Finance Minister has told us, an exchange of 1s. 6d. will secure a financial equilibrium; while if the Government stands by and does nothing, exchange will continue to fluctuate at a rate below 1s. 6d., and we shall have a deficit, and possibly a doubled income tax, in 1887-88. My proposals, however, were not confined to closing the mints; the other suggestions were:—

(1) To receive sovereigns and half-sovereigns freely in payment of Government demands at all treasuries in India at a rate to be fixed from time to time by Government, based on the rates procured for Council bills in London;

(2) Issue currency notes in exchange for sovereigns and half-sovereigns, to be repaid on demand in gold or silver at the rates from time to time fixed by Government under the arrangement suggested above in (1) at the option of the holder;

(3) Arrange with the English Government that when silver is needed for replenishing the English currency, India rupees shall be used, the number required being supplied by the Government of India at the rate at which gold is received at the Indian treasuries.

(4) Coin sovereigns and half-sovereigns (should bullion offer) at the Indian mints on the same terms that they are coined in England and Australia, and declare them to be legal tender in England and the Colonies, and to be exchangeable for rupees at any Indian treasury at the Rate English (or Australian) sovereigns are received.

These measures, if taken together, would no doubt steady exchange with India. The silver bullion market would suffer, but that is not the concern of India. Europe would no longer be able to barter its silver bullion against our breadstuffs and raw material, and we should be paid "money" for money's worth.

The money raised by taxation, and now wasted in "loss by exchange," would gradually become available for the increased military expenditure we are committed to, and contracts made years ago in the days of the bi-metallic par of 2 shillings to the rupee would be gradually restored to an equitable position. No doubt there is another side to the picture, and that some would suffer if the rupee were restored to its old value, but I think that the interests of the majority would be best provided by an upward rather than a downward movement in the exchange market.

I agree with "W. B." that a restricted currency is a great evil, but a depreciated rupee currency is a much greater one. The remedy for both is bi-metallism, which will, in my opinion, be adopted before many years, for gold is insufficient for the currency of the world, and silver before long must be allowed to perform its legitimate functions; in other words, bi-metallism must prevail, but in the meantime India cannot afford to go on depreciating the value of its currency by freely coining a metal other countries are anxious to be rid of, nor can it afford to spend in "loss by exchange" the money needed for the defence of the Empire.

Already we have an Income-Tax which taxes most effectually those who lose most by exchange, while it exempts the agriculturist, who is perhaps the only gainer, for he still pays his land revenue in the depreciated rupee, and is thus able the more successfully to compete with the English farmer, who has to pay his rent in gold; and if the mints remain open, and exchange continues to fall, there is no knowing what troubles we have yet to follow.—Yours, &c.,

S. F. D.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No 9, Hummum Street, Fort. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee presided.

The following resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary meeting of the company held on the 15th May 1886, was put to the meeting and confirmed as a special resolution:—"That the company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

A further resolution was then passed, appointing Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and Damodhurdas Tapidas for the purposes of the voluntary winding up and distributing the assets of the company, with all the powers of clause 202 of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882, and that their remmeration be Rs. 250 each, and that the liquidators are hereby specially authorized to pay such compensation or gratuities to the company's employés as they may think fit, but not exceeding Rs. 1,100 in all.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

THE eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday evening in their premises in the Fort, Mr. Frank Chalk presiding. The directors' report, which shows a profit of Rs. 30,389, during the past year, has already appeared in these columns.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the shareholders on the very satisfactory business done during the past year, notwithstanding the general depression of trade. The result reflected the highest credit on the zeal and ability of the secretary and manager, as well as those who were associated with him. (Applause.)

The chairman's proposition, having been seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Dr. Blaney, a dividend of 15 per cent., free of income-tax, was declared.

A proposal of the directors to give a bonus of Rs. 1,000 to the assistants and clerks was approved of. Dr. Blaney and Mr. Chalk were appointed directors in place of Mr. Kemp and Mr. Walker, who have proceeded to England; and the retiring director, Mr. William Richardson, was re-elected. Mr. N. S. Symons and Mr. D. H. Wadia were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each for the ensuing year. Thanks were voted to the chairman, directors, and manager for the satisfactory conduct of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE Diamond Dyes are the best dyes ever made DRESSES, COATS, SCARF, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET, RUGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly coloured to any shade, BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE, GREEN, TERRA-COTTA, and 20 other best colors. Warranted fast and durable. Each packet will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used dyes, try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by chemists and druggists. Large size 6d, small size 3d. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON Co., 58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E C, England.

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ALLEGED FRAUD BY A MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

AT a sitting of the Tannah Criminal Sessions yesterday, before Mr. H. J. Parsons and jurors, Anant Ganesh Kotnis, committed by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, was charged in that, being secretary to the Bandora Municipality, and being in such capacity entrusted with a cheque for Rs. 200, the property of the Bandora Municipality, he committed criminal breach of trust by dishonestly converting the cheque to his own use. Rao Saheb Ramchunder Trimbak, Government Pleader, and Mr. Luximon Balal Joglikur appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Wamon Ramchunder for the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve as jurors:—Mr. Succaram Keshew, Mr. Wamon Dadajee, Mr. Bulwunt Chimajee, Mr. Nanabhai Bapojee, and Mr. Balcrishna Dadajee.

The Magistrate, in committing the case to the Sessions, stated his reasons as follows:—The accused, Anunt Ganesh Kotnis, late secretary to the Bandora Municipality, is ordered to take his trial before the Court of Sessions, Tannah, on the charge set forth against him under section 409 of the Indian Penal

telling the accused that he hads een Almeida openening the cash-box. The box was exclusively in the secretary's control.

Re-examined: In the absence of the accused, Almeida was his immediate subordinate.

Vishram Wasudew, an inspector of the Bandora Municipality in April and May 1885, said the accused was occasionally sick and absent in April and May. He could not say how many days in those two months. During the accused's absence, his assistant, Almeida, used to open the cash-box.

Cross-examined by the Government Pleader: Almeida used to get the key from the accused. I saw him at the accused's house once or twice. Accused was suffering from diarrhœa in April and May. I was dismissed from service at the same time as the accused.

Mr. William Bullock said he had been living at Bandora about twenty years, and had known the accused since he was appointed secretary to the Bandora Municipality nine years ago. His character during the time was excellent. In April and May 1885, witness thought the accused was continuously sick and absent.

Cross-examined: My impression is that accused was sick towards the end of April and in May during the time the Gaekwar was at Bandora. Accused and his companions have been dismissed by the Municipality.

Mr. Dickson was called as a witness, but did not appear.

Mr. Branson then addressed the jury. Civilly the accused was liable for the Rs. 200 missing from the cash-balance, but criminally he was not. The jury ought to be satisfied before they could find him guilty that he and nobody else abstracted the money. It was not enough to show that accused was negligent or careless in the matter; it must be clearly proved that he abstracted the money. It was now shown by the evidence of two witnesses that Almeida had been opening the chest during the accused's absence; and the defence was that the jury could not say that the accused was the only person who had access to the chest. The jury could not by any process of elimination find that the accused was the only person who had access to the treasure chest. Almeida was as liable to be prosecuted as the accused in reference to the Rs. 200, because it was proved that he had access to the chest; but Almeida, the learned counsel said, was Mr. De Monte's *protege*; and so it was a mere toss-up that the accused, and not Almeida, was at the bar. Accused had borne an excellent character during the nine years he had been in the employ of the Bandora Municipality. It was a circumstance, among others, very much in favour of the accused that not a scrap of documentary evidence which would lead to his conviction had been removed or destroyed by him. No motive had been suggested by the prosecution for the offence; the accused had not been in debt, and there was an absence of motive why he should be guilty of an offence which he must have known was certain to be detected. The learned counsel commented severely upon the unaccountable way in which Almeida had marked the muster-roll. The accused was certainly negligent in not entering the cheque in the accounts. Almeida was aware of the negligence or omission, and as he had access to the treasure chest, it was suggested for the defence that he turned that knowledge to account to the accused's prejudice. Bearing in mind the good character which the accused had borne for a long period, the absence of motive for the offence, the absolute certainty of detection, the fact that another person had access to the treasure chest during the accused's absence, &c., the learned counsel asked the jury to find his client not guilty.

The Government Pleader briefly replied, after which His Honour summed up the case. The accused as secretary to the Bandora Municipality was a public servant; and if he with his own hands removed the Rs. 200 from the cash-box, and omitted to enter the amount in the accounts, he was guilty of the offence charged. He did not say before the magistrate that he gave the keys of the box to Almeida, or that Almeida had access to the box. It was shown that he had charge of the cash-box and of the cash-box, and it was his duty to write up the cash-book. If the jury thought that the accused was merely negligent, and that somebody else might have abstracted the money, the jury were to give him the benefit of the doubt.

The jury retired for consultation, and after three-quarters of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Honour approved of the verdict and sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 500; or in default of payment, to rigorous imprisonment for one year more.

HOW JAY GOULD LIVES.

A NEW YORK letter to the *New Orleans Picayune* describes the manner in which Mr. Jay Gould, the American millionaire, lives. The writer says:—

Mr. Gould's mansion on the north-east corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-seventh street is a plain-looking double brown-stone house, the interior of which is literally palatial. There are half a million dollars' worth of paintings on the walls, and the furnishing and decorations are of the costliest description. The suite on the second floor, occupied by the heads of the family, consists of bed-room, boudoir, dressing-room and bath-room, decorated chiefly in pale blue and silver. Across the hall Miss Nellie, the only daughter, has a similar suit in pink and white. On the third floor there is a study and a large nursery for the three small boys, Edward, Frank and Harold, whose tutors are paid 2,000dlrs., 4,000dlrs., and 1,800dlrs. a year respectively. George Gould's apartments are on the same floor, while the servants occupy the floor above. The butler receives 1,000dlrs.; butler's assistant, 400dlrs.; Mr. Gould's valet, 600dlrs.; head cook and assistant, 1,500dlrs; and housekeeper, 1,000dlrs. a year. Two laundresses, two chambermaids, a parlor maid, two waiting maids, two lady's maids, and two kitchen girls are paid from 15dlrs. to 20dlrs. each per month. The food in the servants' hall is entirely different from that of the family table. Mrs. Gould spends two hours a day with her younger boys, and they read only what has been inspected by her. Since she joined the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church, several years ago, she has been liberal in religious benefactions. Miss Nellie, a graduate of Mme. Reed's famous school, is perfecting herself in music at a cost of 20dlrs. per lesson. She has an allowance of 5,000dlrs. per year for her wardrobe. The Gould stable, on Forty-fourth street, is a handsome building of brick, with brown-stone trimmings and plate-glass windows. Six horses are kept in it during the winter, and a closed carriage, a landau, and two coupes. The staff consists of a coachman, two footmen, two grooms and two stablemen, and their wages range from 45dlrs. a month down. The expense of keeping up the stable is 6,000dlrs. a year.

Mr. Gould's country seat at Irvington was considered by its original owner, George Dawson Merritt, the most elegant, attractive and thoroughly equipped summer residence in the country. Mr. Gould paid 200,000dlrs. for the property in 1880, and it is now worth 1,000,000dlrs. at a low estimate. The house is Gothic in style and is 3,000 feet from the Hudson River, commanding a magnificent view. It has twenty rooms above the basement. On the second floor is a fine art gallery, extending the entire depth of the house. Mangold, the steward at Irvington, has been in Mr. Gould's employ over twenty years and receives a salary of 2,000dlrs. The lawn about the house ninety-five acres in extent, and the macadamized road leading to the entrance is a quarter of a mile long. There are in the estate 340 acres, 200 of which are woodland. The live-stock consists of twenty horses, as many cows, a drove of Southdown sheep and a lot of blooded fowls. Eighteen men are on the place constantly, and in summer the number is nearly a hundred. The hothouses and conservatory cover a space 900 feet long and 450 feet wide, and with their contents are valued at 250,000dlrs. At a fair estimate it costs Mr. Gould 380dlrs. a day to keep up his Irvington place. The taxes on it amount to 250dlrs. a month.

Mr. Gould paid 100,000dlrs. for his steam yacht Atalanta, and to run the same costs him 750 dlrs. a month for wages, 200dlrs. a month for coal, repairs, &c., and 8,000dlrs. a month for general expenses when he is aboard with his family. Besides the fifteen sailors and five officers, forming the crew, there are four cooks and a baker at 40dlrs. a month each, with two waiters, a valet, a lady's maid and a parlor maid. There are seperate dining-rooms in the yacht for the family, the officers and the servants and sailors. Breakfast is served from 6 to 11, luncheon at 2, tea and ices at 4, and dinner at 8. George Gould's allowance before he attained the dignity of partnership with his father was 10,000dlrs. a year. His young brothers have 5dlrs. a week apiece for pocket money.

GRAEFENBERG

CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

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Price, Rs. 3-4 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

THE PENALTY OF DEATH.

THE division on Sir Joseph Pease's proposal to abolish the penalty of death is satisfactory, as showing that in this particular, at all events, the new House of Commons is not disposed to try rash experiments. It cannot be said that Sir Joseph Pease offered the House any great inducement to embark on his doubtful venture. His statistics may have been indisputable, but certainly they were not undisputed. Or, rather, to put it quite accurately, they were met by other statistics which pointed to the opposite conclusion. If in Belgium and the Netherlands no increase of murders has followed upon the disuse of capital punishment, a very great increase has followed upon a similar step in Switzerland and Würtemberg. The former country, indeed, has returned upon itself, and capital punishment is once more lawful. Moreover, a part of Sir Joseph Pease's speech would have been more in place, if it had been made in support of Mr. Howard Vincent's amendment. The blundering executions, of which so much has lately been heard, reflect great discredit on the present hap-hazard method of appointing executioners, but they have no bearing on the question whether a murderer ought to be hanged or imprisoned for life. The number of applications show that the dislike generally felt towards the office is very far from being universal; and wherever there is competition, it ought not to be impossible to find a competent man for the post. So, too, it is quite true that the existing definition of murder is too wide. Now that certain classes of murderers are never executed, what is the use of passing sentence of death on them? The end the legislator should keep before him in the allotment of punishment to crime will be attained in proportion to the certainty with which the one is seen to follow upon the other. The difficulty of drawing a line between murders and murderers may be great, but we refuse to believe that it is insuperable. Judges and Crown Counsel vie with one another in imploring juries not to find a prisoner guilty of murder unless the evidence is irresistible; and if occasionally a verdict is open to question, the Home Secretary is certain to advise a reprieve. The impression that innocent men are hanged, rests, we fancy, on the fact that men who have been sentenced to death and reprieved are sometimes proved to be innocent. There are two reasons for retaining capital punishment which have lost none of their force. It is a common and, on the whole, valid argument for limiting the penalty of death to murder, that if you inflict it for any other crime, however heinous, there will be a strong temptation to add murder to that other crime in order to get rid of a witness. The abolition of capital punishment would have precisely the same result. It would be directly to the interest of a burglar to put to death a man who tried to defend his property, because to do so would subject him to no greater penalty, while by making identification difficult, it would make conviction improbable. There are many cases in which the commission of a crime would be rendered easier by killing someone; and to all appearance, what mainly deters the criminal from thus doubling his guilt in his knowledge that in doing so he will much more than double his punishment. Death is something different in kind from perpetual imprisonment, and though he is ready to risk the one, he is not ready to risk the other. The whole force of this motive would disappear if he could double his guilt, and yet leave his punishment what it was. The second of these still valid reasons is that the abolition of capital punishment would be a virtual gift of impunity to prisoners already under sentence of imprisonment for life. Whatever they may do, nothing worse can befall them than has befallen them already. It would be absurd to allot a lighter punishment to a second murder than has already been allotted to a first—to put a man on bread and water for a week for killing a prison warder, when he has been sentenced to penal servitude for life for killing his worst enemy. Yet the law would forbid the infliction of the only greater punishment, and, from the nature of the case, the original punishment cannot be repeated. There is no way that we can see out of this dilemma; consequently, the only thing to be done is to retain capital punishment. At least, if we let it go, we shall have greatly to increase our prison staff, to instruct the men composing it to be on the watch for the first sign of disturbance, and then to shoot freely by way of prevention, since we must not hang by way of penalty. One of the speakers in the recent debate pleaded not for the life of a murderer, but for his less painful death. "There are other modes of taking life besides the barbarous way of hanging a man by the neck until he is dead." In this no doubt, Mr. Cooke is right. The range of choice is no longer limited to the axe, the cord, the musket, and the guillotine; a mask charged with prussic acid, a glass of pleasantly flavoured liquid, or hermetically sealed chamber, would deprive death, if not of its terrors, at all events of its suffering. The murderer would be better off in this respect than the majority of his fellow-men. There is physical agony—at times very great physical agony—attending upon their deaths; there would be none at all attending upon his. We agree with Mr. Cooke that when the law is taking life, it ought not take it with unnecessary pain; but we do not see that we are bound to call in the help of science to make the death of a murderer less painful than it would probably have been if he had never been guilty of murder. There is no reason, however, to believe that hanging is more painful than any of the more ordinary forms of death. It might be long before the relatives of a man, who had been killed by poison, felt as much disgraced as they would had he been hanged. Moreover, frequent repetition has made this form of death sufficiently familiar to take hold of the popular imagination. Men who are tempted to murder can call up before their mental vision all the circumstances of the gallows; and where the imagination is sluggish, this is in itself a considerable advatage.—*Spectator*.

THE MILLIONAIRE SENATE OF AMERICA.

"WHAT do you make it?" asked the Washington correspondent of an American paper.

"Just about $100,000,000!"

We were sitting together in the cozy library of one of the Senatorial millionaires, talking of Mr. Hearst, the new man from California, and the rich Senator was figuring up on paper the aggregate wealth of the United States Senate and putting down on paper the character of their investments. He had taken only the men accounted rich and the ooting up had reached this enormous sum. The late Senator Miller was very wealthy, but Hearst is likewise a millionaire, and his income is said to be between $1,000 and $2,000 a day. He ought to be worth at least $2,000,000 to have such an income.

The following is the estimate of my Senatorial friend, whose name, for obvious reasons, I do not give:—

Stanford, of California, railroads, mines and real estate	$75,000,000
Fair, of Nevada, gold mines	50,000,000
Sawyer, of Wisconsin, saw mills and lumber	4,000,000
Brown, of Georgia, real estate, mines and railroads	4,000,000
Bowen, of Colorado, mines	1,000,000
Sherman, of Ohio, real estate and bank Stock	1,000,000
Hale, of Maine, real estate, and stocks	1,000,000
Beck, of Kentucky, Western lands, &c.	1,000,000
Hearst, of California, mines	2,000,000
Van Wyck, of Nebraska, Western lands and various real estate	1,000,000
Mahone, of Virginia, railroads, mines, &c.	1,000,000
Payne, of Ohio, Cleveland city property and stocks	5,000,000
Cameron, of Pennsylvania, railroads, banks and real estate	5,000,000
Miller, of New York, wood pulp	3,000,000
Jones, of Nevada, Alaska mines	3,00 ,000
Vest, of Missouri, Kansas City real estate, &c.	250,000
Allison, of Iowa, real estate, &c.	300,000
Sabine, of Minnesota, about	500,000
Kenna, of West Virginia, lands and mines	300,000
Hawley, of Connecticut, newspaper and real estate	200,000
Chace, of Rhode Island, cotton factories	250 000
Plumb, of Nebraska, Western lands and railroads	500,000
Teller, of Colorado, mines and lands	1,000,000
Logan, of Illinois, real estate, &c.	75,000
Ingalls, of Kansas	100,000
McPherson, of New Jersey, stock farms	250,000
Making a total for twenty-five men of	$162,695,000

I don't suppose so many rich men have ever been collected together in one body, and when you consider that there are a dozen men in the House whose aggregate wealth amounts to over $40,000,000, you will see that this Congress is the richest ever brought together in any country. Think of the enormous income of these men, and as you do so, remember that the millionaire can turn his money, so that it often brings him much more than 6 per cent. But even at 6 per cent. these men have greater incomes than many Kings. Leland Stanford's property must bring him in nearly $5,000,000 a year, and this would amount to $80,000 a week, or more than $12,000 a day. Every hour that Stanford sleeps, his pile grows bigger by $500, and he could pay out $10 every minute, and still have enough to live on from the remainder of his income.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

HITHERTO Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. GUYOT, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The Russian Black Sea fleet has within a couple of years reached a force which no one would have thought possible at the time of the Paris Treaty. According to the Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardsji (1774) between Russia and Turkey, Russia was allowed to keep a navy in the Black Sea, and the Russian Government did not lose any time in setting to work. The difficulty was in obtaining a suitable port. Kherson was chosen and surrounded by fortifications which satisfied the needs of the time. The construction of the first Russian man-of-war for the future fleet was commenced in 1779; it was the frigate Glory of Catherine, with 66 guns, launched in 1783. The Russians in the next war with Turkey having conquered the Crimea, a new military port was established at Sebastopol, and in 1785 this new port was the station of the greater part of the young fleet, composed of seven frigates, twelve corvettes, and several vessels of smaller size.

It was not long before the Russian fleet found an occasion to measure itself with the Turkish. The latter were completely defeated in the Straits of Kertch and afterwards near Hadjibai. Later on the Russians defeated the united Turkish, Algerian, Tunisian, and Tripolitan squadrons. On these different occasions the little special Cossack squadron distinguished itself and contributed largely to the Russian victory. It was Peter the Great who had organized the special Cossack fleet. In the year 1696 he ordered the Cossacks of the Don to arm a squadron which had to join the Imperial fleet and to fight with it against the Turkish. The Cossacks despatched with the greatest readiness forty vessels, each manned by twenty men. These vessels formed the vanguard of the Imperial fleet, composed of nine galleys, under the personal command of the Czar. These forty-nine vessels descended the Don from Voronesh, where the Czar Peter had constructed large dockyards, but the galleys soon had to stop, owing to the shallows of the river. The Cossack barques continued their course and put themselves in ambuscade at the mouth of the Don. They had not been there long before the Turkish fleet composed of thirteen vessels approached on its way towards Azoff. The Cossacks came out suddenly, and conquered in a trice ten of the vessels; only three Turkish vessels succeeded in escaping, and one of them was taken some time later. As you know much is now said about the re-establishment of a special Cossack fleet in the Black Sea. It is thought that the Cossacks, who are distinguished by coolness and boldness would be of great use on board the torpedo-boats, which will have to play a leading part in the maritime wars of the future. But to return to the development of the first Russian Black Sea fleet.

During the government of the Emperor Paul this fleet was increased to the considerable force of twenty-five large vessels and one hundred and eighty-two vessels of smaller size, most of them row-boats. A great part of this fleet contributed to the deliverance of the Ionian Islands, then under French rule. The Black Sea fleet was still more increased under successive Emperors, and numbered, when the Crimean war broke out, not less than 58 large vessels with 2,177 guns, but amongst these there were only seven steamers (frigates.) Had the Russian fleet been destroyed, the fate of Sebastopol would have been sealed; so orders were given to sink the vessels in the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol, only three vessels excepted and the latter took a large part in repelling the assault of the allies on the 23rd and 24th February, 1855. The Black Sea sailors fought with gallantry on the walls of Sebastopol during the siege. It is generally known that the Treaty of Paris put an end to the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and that Russia in 1870, during the Franco-German war, declared that she would no longer recognise the articles of the Paris treaty as to the Black Sea fleet. Since that time, and specially during the reign of the Emperor Alexander III., the construction of a new Black Sea fleet has been diligently carried on. According to the plan drawn up by the Russian Ministry of the Navy this fleet will be composed of ten first-class and five second-class ironclads, and a great number of smaller vessels, especially torpedo-boats. This scheme is now nearly completed.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following account of the passage of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Carthage through the Suez Canal at night by means of the electric light:—

Soon after our leaving Malta it became evident, preparations of an unusual kind were being made. A large iron tank was brought up from the hold; coils of wire lay about; lamps with a more powerful lens than usual and various gear not often seen on board ship, were produced. The ship's carpenters were busy making what appeared to be a minature platform while the noise of the hammer and rush of steam disturbed the usual quiet. Then for the first time the announcement was made that it had been decided to attempt to make the passage of the Suez Canal at night by means of electric light and some preliminary experiments were to be made in order to test the electrical gear taken on board in London. After trying the dynamo and engine the most important point was to decide upon the best place to fix the projector. Experts are not agreed upon this; and unfortunately the roughness of the sea did not admit of a trial being made with the light low down in front of the steam—the position Captain Hector thought most suitable.

Up to the present all vessels passing through the canal have been compelled to tie up at sunset, and remain moored to the banks until sunrise. The actual channel being so narrow it would be impossible for steamers of deep draught to steer correctly in an uncertain light. The directors restrict the hours for transit to the daytime, and thus have kept the water-way comparatively free from accidents. Delay was inevitable, and was shared by all alike. Recently the Board of control so far rescinded this rule as to permit steamers properly fitted with electric light to pass through at night. Months passed before any of the shipping companies availed themselves of this facility, until the Peninsular and Oriental Co. decided to make the experiment, and fixed upon this magnificent steamer of 5,000 tons burden as the pioneer, and gave Captain Hector a free hand in regard to all arrangements.

Port Said was reached at 5-30 p.m. on the 22nd inst., where most of the canal authorities from their head-quarters had come down to wait our arrival. It had been doubted whether it was practicable to navigate a large vessel through the winding parts of the canal by an artifical light, so that many of the officials were anxious to watch this first trial. M. Desavary, chef du service; M. Rameau, sous chef; Captain Tiller, and eight of the senior pilots joined us at Port Said. All the gear had been got into position ready for use. An engine of 12-horse power had been fixed near the forecastle, and a stage about 4 feet by 6 feet swung over the bows and lashed about 14 feet above the water. The projector was fixed about the centre of the platform, and placed under the charge of the electrician-in-chief and a seaman. The engine and dynamo were worked by the assistant electrician and an engineer. Each side of the steamer carried an electric lamp, to be used in case of need, and another was hung over the stern.

About 8 p.m. everything was in readiness. The light was tested for about ten minutes, and, the current found to be steady and continuous. Crowds of dark faces from the banks and from other vessels curiously watched the novel sight as the huge steamer, throwing forward a dazzling light, quietly slipped from the mooring buoy and slowly made for the head of the canal. The cross-lights from the shipping and town must have been disturbing to those who were piloting us especially as a steamer right ahead hid the entrance from view. After passing it we saw the two buoys that mark the entrance to the Canal had been lighted to prevent any difficulty in finding the channel. The full efficiency of the light was not apparent until the glare of the town had been left behind; then it was found the illuminating power was such that the buoys could be distinguished more than 500 yards ahead. Light was also needed close to the vessel, and the arc of dispersion was arranged to include the buoys within a few feet of the bows; at a slightly increased distance the rays extended to the banks. In portions of the canal where the banks are high the dry white sand threw back upon the water the spreading rays, perceptibly increasing the illuminating power. For the first hour there was no moon; subsequently its light was a doubtful advantage. In the early hours of the morning a dredger, not showing the regulation lights, occasioned a considerable delay. Perhaps the most difficult part was steering a vessel 430 feet long, drawing 24½ feet, between the high banks and sharp curves just before Ismailia, in a channel not more than 80 feet wide and only 26 feet deep, solely by means of a light projected from the vessel itself. By forethought and skilful pilotage it was accomplished without an accident of any kind, and it proved the wisdom of the captain's determination to make the trial with one light fixed low down on the stem, instead of placing it on the foreyard or having one on each side.

Ismailia, situated about half-way through the Canal, was reached soon after five in the morning. Daylight was available for the rest of the distance, and the steamer anchored in Suez harbour soon after 2 p.m. on March 23. Thus the actual passage of the Canal was made in eighteen hours, but when the two hours' delay are deducted it leaves sixteen hours for actual steaming. All travellers to India, China, and Australia will appreciate the immense saving in time thus effected, and in times of quarantine in Egypt the mails will be passed through with much less delay.

The complete success of the trial has convinced the Canal authorities that the largest vessels can under efficient management, be navigated at night. Few steamers make the passage under two days, but by the enterprise of one of our leading shipping companies and by the skill of their officers it has been conclusively demonstrated that at least a full day can be saved by Eastward bound vessels.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, (Limited), 33, Farringdon-road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cumeria, 1,262 tons, Capt. J. Hilton, sails to-day for Havre with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Capt. F. W. Schewdler, sails to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE s. s. County of Salop, 1,384 tons, Capt. Luke Rice, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, 1,676 tons, Capt. R. Murray, sails to-day with the China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—Mrs. Watkins, Miss E. Dixon, Mr. K. Pestonjee, Mr. M. Koorjee. For Colombo—Mr. C. Stevens, Col. A. F. Fraser, Mr. Pascol, Mr. Smith, Mr. Eddington, Mr. Tolan, Mr. J. Lock, Mr. Moyinham, Mr. and Mrs. Gilson, and 3 children for Sydney.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
11TH JUNE.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Macdonald	1746	W. J. Rule	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Cy. of Salop	1384	L. Rice	Captain.
,, Fannie	1131	H. H. Neilson	Captain.
,, Mascotte	2133	G. Haig	Beyts and Craig.
,, Amphitrite	2486	B. Geleich	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. & Co.
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	McAllester	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Nyanza	1421	Schwedler	Allana Munjee.
,, Simoom	1350	Pole	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Essex	1675	Longley	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Surat	1676	Murray	P. and O. Co.
,, Paris	2662	Dechaille	McCulloch & Co.
,, Dragoman	1839	Rose	Wallace & Co.
,, R. Rubattino	3014	C. G. Merello	Rubattino & Co.
,, Pekin	2125	A. Symons	P. & O. Co.
Ship C. Chief	1749	J. S. Tapman	Wallace & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	County of Salop(s)	Rice	Trieste and Venice.
	Euphrates (s)	Macfadyen	Karachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Clan Macgregor, for Kurrachee and Liverpool.
,, Nyanza, for Zanzibar.
,, Surat, for China, &c.
Ship Cumeria, for Havre.

The steamer Arcot entered for loading yesterday for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVAL.
June. 7 Cecile, Barque ..... Batavia, May 3.
DEPARTURES.
June 7.—Steamers Nurjahan, Mira and Clan Macintosh. Barque Tanjore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 11.
FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Macgregor s—50 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Malwa s—1 hogshead claret, Thomson and Tayler.
Victoria s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Cathay s—7 cases medicine, Thackersey Bhanji.
Surat s—13 cases sherry, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 50 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Paris s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 4 bales cotton and 41 bales wool, D Verjee; 35 bales wool, R Moorlidhur; 350 bales wool, N Khuttow; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co; 43 cwts stearine, Lyon and Co; 40 bales wool, B. Ghewarchund; 75 bales wool, G Kessowjee; 86 bales hemp, L Narranjee; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Clan Macgregor s—64 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 120 bales cotton, Vearsee Dewsey.
P G Carvill s—100 bales cotton, C Cullianjee.
FOR LONDON.
Hankow s—400 bales cotton and 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 190 cwts Colombo roots, 70 cwts turmeric, 52 cwts aniseed, and 196 lbs cardamum seed, Pragjee Luckmidass; 150 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.
Pekin s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 26 bales skins, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 120 cwts cloves, Dewchand Namidass; 360 cwts cloves, C Soomar; 120 cwts nutmegs, Gunny Hassum; 569 cwts ginger, Damoder Anundjee.
Essex s—106 cwts indigo, G Rungoomul; 106 cwts indigo, Wallace and Co; 80 cwts deer horns, G H Parpia; 6 bales hides, Jan Mahomed Dhunji; 31 bales hides, John Campbell and Co; 6 cwts indigo and 12 cwts indigo powder, Girdhurdass Ragoonath; 258 cwts sandalwood logs, Lawyer and Sons; 22 cwts rampatree, Punnet and Co.
FOR NAPLES.
Dragoman s—900 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co 4 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.
R Rubbattino s—300 bales cotton and 9,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Dragoman s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Ehrenfels s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 300 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.
FOR HAVRE.
Cassins s—600 cwts horns, and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 2,025 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Dallam Tower—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Clan Macdonald s—987 cwts linseed and 528 cwts Killick Nixon and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
County of Salop s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
FOR MESSINA.
Athens s—10,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.
FOR BARCELONA.
R. Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
FOR LEGHORN.
R. Rubattino s—4,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
Surat s—9 cwts horns, Y L Ching; 2 chests opium, Tata and Co; 20 chests opium, S Abraham; 64 chests opium, N J Abraham; 24 chests opium, J. Peerbhay and Co; 114 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 57 chests opium, Tharia Topen; 19 chests opium, S J David and Co; 38 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram, 101 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Cursetje Bomonjee and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Surat, s—20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 16 chests opium, S Abraham; 20 chests opium N J Abraham; 31 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 37 chests opium, E J Abraham; 13 chests opium, S J David and Co; 11 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 13 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebraham.
FOR SUEZ.
Vorwarts s—1,250 lbs. rosa oil, Ludha Dhewjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 11.
Stevens, Lt, Mad 4th Cavly, on leave, from Kamptee.
DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.
Randolph, Lt, Bo 2nd Lanc Fusl, on duty, to Parundhur.
JUNE 10.
Hennel, Major, Bo, 5th B L I, on leave, to Poona.
JUNE 11.
Stevens, Lt, Mad 4th Cavly, on leave, to Sea.
Carter, Lt, Bo Transport Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Muspratt-Williams, Lt, Bo R A, on duty, to Poona.
Preston, Lt, Bo 9th B I, on duty, to Poona.
Watson, Major, Bo 26th B I, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 12th June 1886.

Members who have not returned their Rifles and Carbines are requested to do so as soon as possible.

By order,
GEO. ROUGHTON, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., No. 46, High Holborn, London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S
CELEBRATED
INVALIDS' PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 27-12 Net per dozen Quarts
THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.
TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.
CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.
Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.
NEW CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY POST-FREE.
S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY'S
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER ALBERTS.

IN SUBMITTING a List of the above, we beg to intimate that we have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, more particularly for Ladies, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive effect. They are made as Ladie's Alberts, as Victorias or Leontines, rather longer, to droop loosely from the throat to the waist, generally ornamented with Globes and Knots, and as Guards, or full length chains thrown over the neck.
Gentlemen's Alberts are made both single and double of most patterns, in the double ones the bar is in the centre, and one end of the chain in each pocket.
All the undermentioned are made of either 15-Carat or 18-Carat Gold. Unless the quality desired is specially particularized in orders, 18-Carat Gold will be supplied.
NOTE.—Old Gold Chains will be taken in exchange and full market value allowed.

	Gold. Rs.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Silver. Rs.
KNOTTED FETTER AND OVAL.				
Gentn.'s Albert	110	to 220	12	to 18
* Lady's ,,	75	to 120	.....	
OPEN CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	90	to 230	10	to 20
FETTER AND 3 OVALS.				
Gentn.'s Albert	95	to 185	8	to 16
CLOSE CURB.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 200	10	to 18
* Lady's ,,	50	to 110	8	to 12
TWISTED CABLE.				
Gentn.'s Albert	120	to 180	14	to 20
PRINCE OF WALES.				
Gentn.'s Albert	100	to 190	10	to 16
* Lady's ,,	90	to 170	8	to 12
EGYPTIAN.				
Gentn.'s Albert	80	to 150	8	to 12
BRAZILIAN.	

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemis of the Academie de Medecine, of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts : 1d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.

BOMBAY : BOLTON & Co. ; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness* of *Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.

And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice, RAPIDLY CURED BY VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, 31, rue de Clery, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

DR. GIBERT'S

THE ONLY GENUINE

IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

DESLAURIERS (late BOUTIGNY), 31, rue de Cléry, PARIS.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION

LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES

release INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

A-S-T-H-M-A.

DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

Keeps off crisis and rapidly causes them to disappear.

VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, PARIS, AND AT ALL CHEMISTS.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper ;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

In 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

ALSO

"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

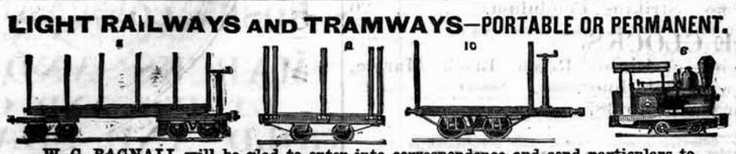
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.

72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1781.

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

MANUFACTURER OF LIGHT RAILWAYS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

These Works are now (April, 1885) engaged on pressing orders for the

SUAKIM-BERBER RAILWAY.

W. G. BAGNALL, CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was again victorious AT INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says :— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Lewis A. Sayre writes :—"ALL THAT COULD BE WISHED."

At CHEMISTS, STORES, &c. MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK. EVERY-WHERE.

ONLY in Capsuled Bottles of 8oz. and 16oz.

Offices & Warehouses, Christiania & 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

NOTICE.—TO MANUFACTURERS OF

AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
** NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER.
"It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks,* London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

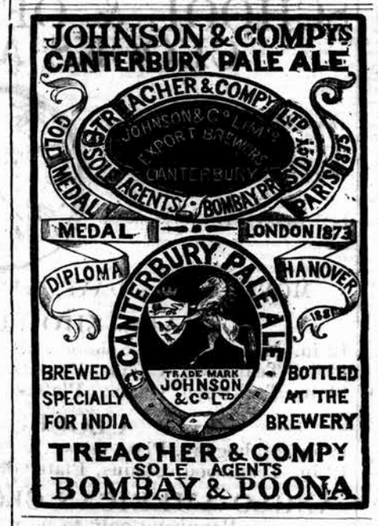
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Dark, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

W. HAY, Manufacturing Chemist to Aerated Water Manufacturers, **HULL, ENGLAND.**

Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

NOTICES.


JOHNSON & COMP'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE
TREACHER & COMP'Y LTD
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SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
GOLD MEDAL PARIS 1878
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DIPLOMA HANOVER 1881
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TRADE MARK JOHNSON & Co LTD
BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY
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SEVEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR for superior quality excellence of manufacture, at various Exhibitions in MADRAS, VIENNA, BOSTON and CALCUTTA, AMSTERDAM, MELBOURNE.

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FIVE awarded and

Special terms for CLUBS, MESSES, and ORDERERS on a large scale.

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A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the **thousands already in use,** sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

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CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is an Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious, Liver, Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price, 6s., 11s., and 22s.

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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
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REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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Liebig TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—*See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

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In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

NOTICES.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and is *perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and *all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST PAIN LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9 Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.

SPRING FLOWERS
JOCKEY CLUB | JASMIN
HELIOTROPE | MAGNOLIA
Atkinson's renowned

ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Base's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often possibly that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different Infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

GRIMES' TEN GUINEA OUTFIT FOR INDIA.

A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS AND EXCELLENCE

A DINNER SERVICE in best stone China.

A BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICE in Porcelain.

A COMPLETE SERVICE OF TABLE GLASS IN finest Crystal, elegant shapes.

(All the above complete for twelve persons.)

A TOILET SERVICE of superior quality.

A handsome DUPLEX TABLE LAMP.

All Packed complete in iron-bound case.

Grimes' Canteen containing Electro-plate and Cutlery for 12 persons £16-16-0.

T. R. GRIMES & SON,

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Orders may be sent direct (enclosing remittance) or through Messrs. William Watson & Co., Bombay, where an outfit can be seen.

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TREACHER & Co., LD., are the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER & Co.,

and are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their CHAMPAGNE expressly prepared for India, on the following advantageous terms :—

	Cash per Dozen.
GIESLER'S "INDIA BRAND," their Finest Brand.....Qts.	Rs. 50 0
GIESLER'S "INDIA Do." their Finest Brand.....Pts.	„ 26 0

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the Leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines. Their "India Brand" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.

TREACHER & Co. have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India.

Special Terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

The following are a few of our Specialities in Cheap Watches which we can recommend as thoroughly good and reliable, and which already well known to the public :—

Rs. 18 — A good serviceable keyless Lever Watch, open-face, in strong white metal case. Guarantee one year.

Rs. 25 — Our celebrated, unrivalled "Original Campaigne Lever Watch" in white metal case. Guarantee two years.

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Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

Terms strictly Cash. Postage and Packing free.

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GOLD MEDAB WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G"

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

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Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.

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PIANOFORTES,

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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE

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IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

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These Clocks and Timepieces are guaranteed to be entirely LONDON-MADE *throughout,*

the cases of Oak, Mahogany or Teakwood.

MOVEMENTS 8 DAYS, WINDING ONLY ONCE A WEEK.

DIALS, SHOWING TIME ONLY.

12 in. Mahogany, for Schools ... ... Rs. 50 Cash.
12 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate Glass... ... ... „ 100 „
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CLOCKS STRIKING.

12 in. Mahogany, Plate Glass ... ... Rs. 140 Cash.
12 in. Teakwood, Chains, Plate-Glass Gong... ... .. „ 158 „

ANGLO-AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,

Requiring only to be wound up every Eight Days.

The movements are the best American Machine-made, and the cases, which are of solid hard American Birch, are manufactured to stand the alternate dryness and dampness of the Indian climate.

PRICES:

12 in. Dial American Birchwood Case, Striking the hours, Pendulum... Cash Rs. 27
12 in. do. do. do. not Striking, Pendulum. „ „ 20

MARBLE CLOCKS,

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Priced from Rs. 95 to 387.

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WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS IN ORDINARY,
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May 29th, 1886.

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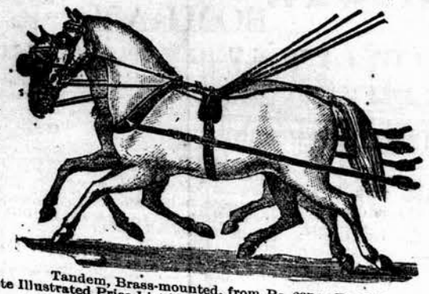
SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.



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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

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ESTABLISHED 1801,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.

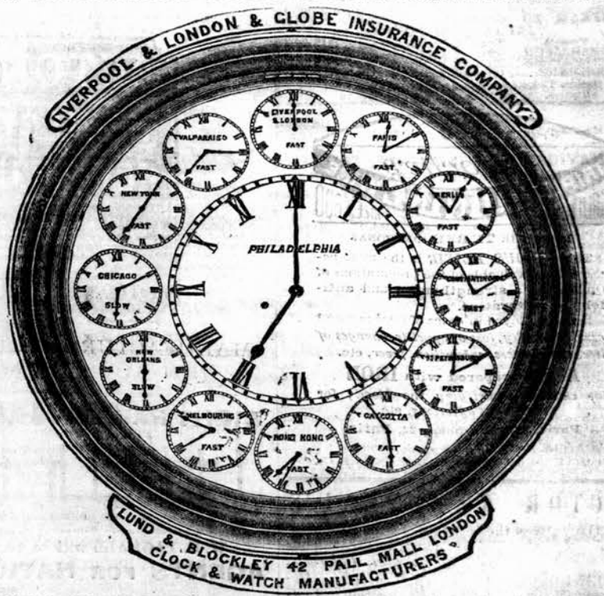
Manufactoy : Little Pulteney St., **LONDON.** — **INDIAN BRANCH,** New Oriental Bank Buildings, **FORT, BOMBAY.** — And at 42, Pall Mall, **LONDON.**

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS AT LONDON CASH PRICES.

This Engraving represents one side of one of the Six Double Face Clocks, showing 26 different Time of the World which MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY especially designed and manufactured for the

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.



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A Similar Clock to the above is now on view at

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REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES,
SWISS WATCHES, by the best Manufacturers, from Rs. 10 each,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.

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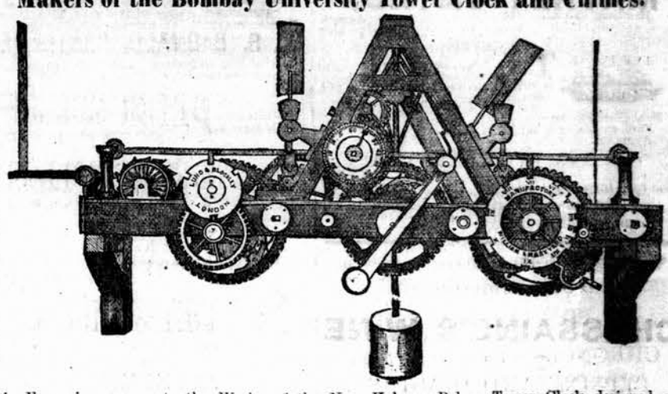
Makers of the Bombay University Tower Clock and Chimes.

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000.



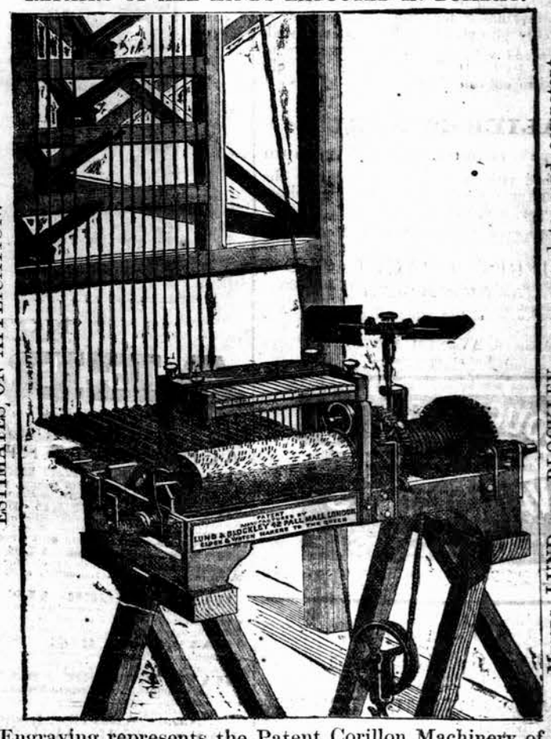
WATCHES from Rs. 10 to 10,000.

This Engraving represents the Works of the New Kolapur Palace Tower Clock designed and manufactured by MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR CLOCKS FOR DURBAR HALLS, PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAYS, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURERS
OF CHIMING, MUSICAL AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS,
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
FOR DIALS FROM 3 FEET 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET IN DIAMETER.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, from Rs. 10 each,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY are prepared to send competent men to any part of the world to report as to the condition and requirements of all kinds of Clocks and Corillons. ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.



MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY are prepared to send competent men to any part of the world to report as to the condition and requirements of all kinds of Clocks and Corillons. ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

This Engraving represents the Patent Corillon Machinery of the St. Marcks Tower Clock, Victoria Park, designed and manufactured by LUND and BLOCKLEY.

By gracious command of Her Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

ESTABLISHED 1801,

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.
AND BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

Manufactory : Little Pulteney St., **LONDON.** — **INDIAN BRANCH,** New Oriental Bank Buildings, **FORT, BOMBAY.** — And at 42, Pall Mall, **LONDON.**

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